



SAMPAN

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Community

CURRENT TRENDS
THREATEN CHINATOWN

By Glen Hutoff
Chinatown Housing and Land
Development Task Force

For Chinatown residents the coming of the new year is marked by uncertainty. Rising property values spurred on by rapid re-investment in and around the Chinatown-South Cove neighborhood has begun to seriously effect the daily life and future prospects of the Chinese community. Like many other predominately low-income, minority neighborhoods in the older urban centers of this country, Chinatown is faced with economic pressures which—if left unchecked—threaten its very existence.

The Chinatown-South Cove neighborhood has long served as the focal point for the Chinese community both in Boston and all of New England. Whether as a place of residence, source of work, cultural center, or as a central location for important social services, the vitality of the Chinese community is tied to the preservation of Chinatown as a cohesive neighborhood.

From the earliest immigration in the late 1880's up to the mid-1960's there was very little reason to be concerned with the "preservation" of Chinatown. Settling into a depressed district marked by deteriorating buildings and fluctuating industrial usage, the Chinese community took root on land that more affluent white residents had been only too happy to abandon in favor of homes farther away from the central city. Far from having to worry about excessive development, the historical concern of the Chinatown community has been one of systematic neglect—from inadequate city services to absentee landlords.

In the 1960's, however, this situation began to change and the preservation of Chinatown began to be an issue of serious concern. With various land-takings for public highway projects and with the advent of urban renewal, Chinatown residents found themselves faced with displacement from their community. Since that time, until recently, the biggest threat has been the outright destruction of housing, usually to make way for the seemingly endless expansion of the Tufts New England Medical Center. While this process continues (Tufts recently demolished an

apartment building at the corner of Harvard Street and Harrison Street) another form of displacement has become increasingly important.

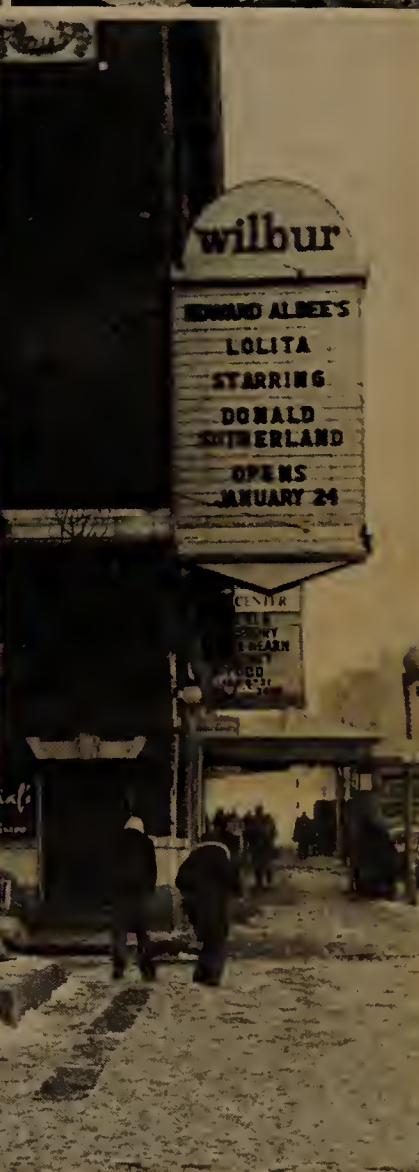
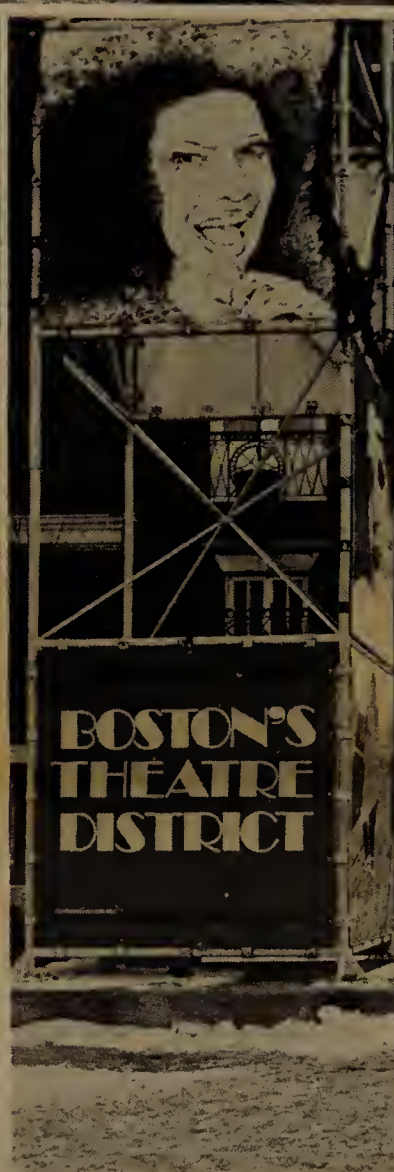
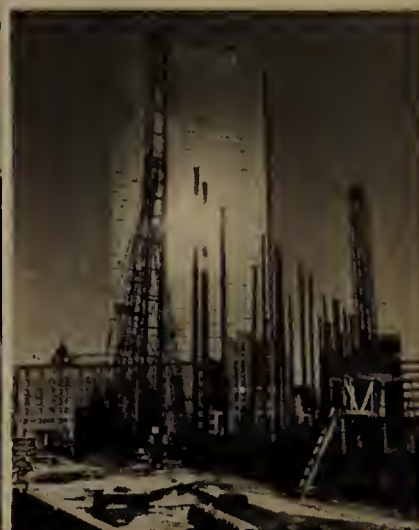
As though positioned in the eye of a storm, Chinatown has recently witnessed a flurry of development projects at its borders. Only some of these projects have physically intruded into the community, but all are having a very real impact. From the mammoth Copley Place project to the closer-by Lafayette Place, Park Plaza, and Theater District projects, rapid commercial developments are creating an ideal environment for real estate speculation and gentrification.

Both jobs and housing for current residents are being affected. The garment industry, a major employer of Chinese workers, is dependent on low rents and the availability of relatively large floor spaces. As rents go up and buildings are converted for other uses this already marginal industry can be expected to disappear or move elsewhere.

Not surprisingly, however, it is in the housing sector that the most serious effects of the new economics of Chinatown are seen most clearly. In the past year there has been a marked increase in the number of large rent increases and eviction notices. Tenants of 231 Harrison Street are in their fourth month of a rent strike initiated in response to an attempted increase of more than 50%.

The Chinatown Housing and Land Development Task Force, which has been working with the Harrison Street tenants, reports that in the last six months alone more than 100 tenants from more than half dozen buildings have contacted them for help in fighting either a crippling rent increase or an eviction. The few remaining Asian tenants at 90 Warrenton Street have now been fighting eviction for almost one-and-a-half years. The landlord there wants to make way for short-term, high rent tenants connected with the theater district. Several buildings on Tyler Street are undergoing extensive renovation for future condominium conversion in just one example of what will undoubtedly be an increasingly widespread phenomenon.

Clearly, these new trends in the housing market are not addressed to the needs of the current population of Chinatown. As rents go out of sight, and as existing structures are either destroyed or put to other uses the need for affordable family housing becomes greater and



Construction projects are posing a menace to Chinatown. Clockwise: Tufts University's Human Nutrition Institute. Copley Place. Boston's Theatre District. Lafayette Place.

Photos by Michael Quan

greater. As a consequence, the very people who most need to live in Chinatown will be increasingly prevented from doing so.

The tendency toward higher rental units is not an accidental development. The expansion of the city's tax base through the

attraction of higher-income residents back into the central city is an important element in the city government's "re-vitalization" plans. From the point of view of the Mayor's Office, the Chinatown community's favorable location makes it a

prime target for this kind of strategy. For this reason the White administration has resisted all efforts to develop subsidized housing for fear of tying-up existing buildings that would otherwise be free for private, more lucrative development.

SAMPAN

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On Luk Elderly Housing
No Longer At Planning Stage

On October 14, 1980, after two and a half years of hard work, a ground breaking ceremony for the On Lok Housing Development renovation project (On Lok) was attended by members of the Chinese community, and federal, state and city officials. The ceremony took place in front of the boarded up building, formerly the Normandy Lounge, at 25-31 Essex Street in Boston. The site will be renovated for the On Lok 28-unit congregate housing facility.

Without the Department of Housing and Urban Development's direct loan as financing, this \$1.3 million project would have remained in the planning stage.

On Lok is expected to provide multiple benefits for the elderly. The availability of many essential services — a meals program, home health care, an emergency medical system, and other social services — should protect future residents against premature in-

stitutionalization, according to its planners. The housing crunch will be eased in an area where the Combat Zone and large scale construction projects check housing development. On Lok will begin to revitalize a deteriorating section of Boston and contribute to urban beautification efforts, said its

planners.

Before the expected 1981 opening residents will have to be made. Preference will be given to Chinatown/South Cove's frail elderly who can demonstrate the need for an extended care residence.

Garment Workers'
Complaints Unresolved

By Matt Sawyers

The complaints of nonpayment by 12 Chinese women garment workers formerly employed at Associated Sportswear at 694 Washington Street, and under the supervision of Russell Columbo, are as yet unresolved after an uneventful first hearing at the Boston Municipal Court House on December 18th.

The complaints of the 12

workers were filed when Columbo's payment of wages was first delayed, and then ceased altogether, even after the workers made a verbal demand for their back pay.

Columbo has heretofore denied responsibility for the unpaid salaries, ranging from \$24 to \$1,577, laying blame on the owner of Associated Sportswear, whom Columbo refuses to identify.

Residents Fear CARD Plan's Phase II Will Cost Community Future Housing

By Matt Sawyers

Chinatown store and property owners may be able to renovate their businesses and stores with partially funded federal loans, if the second phase of the Commercial Area Revitalization District (CARD) Plan is passed.

Phase two of the CARD plan will enable property owners to renovate by borrowing money from local banks at interest rates of 10% or 11%, compared to the national rate of 20.5%, according to Boston Redevelopment Authority representative Chris Carlaw.

The CARD plan however, has been opposed by many Chinatown residents, because of fears that the plan will encourage further commercial development, and hinder the expansion of housing.

At a November meeting between BRA and Chinatown residents who protest the CARD Plan, it was decided that a 90-day period would be granted during which Chinatown will consider its best interests. That review ends in the first or second week of February.

Carol Matheson of the BRA, who is in charge of conducting negotiations between the BRA

and Chinatown residents, claims that the problem was the presentation of the CARD proposal. Chinatown people, she says, interpreted the essence of the plan as encouraging commercial developments. Matheson said that the second phase is a commercial program, but she also said the plan would also aid residential development. She said that the CARD phase two plan applies to buildings where businesses occupy the first floor, and residential apartments occupy the upper levels. "Much of Chinatown property," she says, "is already in that type of circumstance."

Matheson said there have been few meetings between the BRA and those opposed to the plan due to "administrative problems." Meetings in early January, she said, will be held.

Regina Lee, of Greater Boston Legal Services, attended the second meeting of the City Council to discuss phase two of the CARD plan. According to Lee, only 40 or 50 people showed. "My sense of the hearing," she said, "was that the BRA came in and had already made the decision that they were going to go ahead with the Chinatown CARD plan."

Lee voices the objections of

many Chinatown people. "Already we see in Chinatown a real shortage of space to build housing with. If the policy of the city and the BRA is to encourage commercial development, then what are you going to do in terms of housing? How will you balance out the two?"

"There has been an intense commercial institution development in Chinatown over the past

15 years, starting with the extension of the Mass Pike, the development of Tufts New England Medical Center, and with the construction of Lafayette Place. And I think right now Chinatown is a very fragile residential community. I don't think, as a planning agency, it makes sense for them (BRA) to talk about planning for only one section of Chinatown."

S.K. Lowe, of Chinatown's Little City Hall, concurs with Lee. "We keep building low income housing, and that's bad for the area," said Lowe, who feels that the presence of middle income housing in Chinatown will decide its future.

"We keep losing land in this area," warns Lowe, "and by losing, and losing, and losing, soon we can't find any place to live."

Victims of Condo Conversion

Four Chinese Families Face Eviction From Homes

By Matt Sawyers

The conversion of apartments into condominiums is spreading through out greater Boston at an alarming rate. Four Chinese families at 90 Warrenton Street are victims of this conversion.

The apartment house is owned by Charlie Patsos who recently decided to convert the four-story brick building into luxury apartments. Patsos posted a one-year deadline for the families to move out. A representative of Warrenton Realty, which manages the property said Patsos is offering the families \$400 toward moving costs, and \$200 per month for one year toward alternate housing.

According to Regina Lee, of Greater Boston Legal Services, attorney Bob Sheketoff is defending the tenants against the eviction action from Charlie Patsos.

According to Bob Sheketoff, the case is now "completely in limbo" as the first deadline for action in the case was December 1st. The next step, says Sheketoff, is

to take the case to court. Action for this step is as yet unscheduled.

In speaking for the tenants, Sheketoff explains that landlord Patsos knew 90 Warrenton Street, a small block located behind the Sack 57 movie theater in the theater district, was populated by Chinese families. The tenants allege that Patsos intends to displace them with other non-Chinese tenants. "Our legal claim" says Sheketoff, "is that it (Patsos' action) amounts to racial steering, and that's against the law."

Sometimes drastic rent increases have resulted from landlords' conversions of apartment blocks to condominiums. Says Regina Lee, "Over the past three to four months, I've noticed a significant increase in the number of eviction cases from Chinatown. And most of these eviction cases are not what I would call 'routine' summary process cases, meaning that people are getting evicted because they

stopped paying rent. All these cases have to do with the fact that either landlords recently purchased buildings in Chinatown and want to increase rent by 50% or 60%, and sometimes even doubling it, or cases where tenants are evicted because landlords want to turn the building into some other use."

Condominium conversions have driven rents skyhigh, making rental units available only for the upper middle class. There are now almost 4500 condominiums in Boston, according to the BRA's Ralph Memolo, with no slack for the demand in sight.

The case for the families at 90 Warrenton Street is still pending. A representative of Warrenton Realty said that the eviction is only a symptom of a larger problem, claiming that many Chinese families, especially the elderly, do not speak English. These families have trouble dealing in matters where a clear understanding of the law is needed.

CACA Seeks New Quarters

The Chinese American Civic Association [CACA] is in search of new quarters to house its Multi-Service Center. The center has been located at 684 Washington Street on the fringes of Chinatown for the past two years.

The Multi-Service Center offers counseling and assistance in the areas of immigration, housing, employment, education and consumer disputes. It also serves as headquarters for Sampan and provides classroom space for English language training courses.

The CACA occupies the second floor at 684 Washington St. under an agreement with the owner of the building, New England Chinese Cultural Center [NECCC]. But, on October 1, 1980, Mr. David Wong of NECCC indicated to Winnie Tang, Executive Director of CACA, that NECCC intended to convert the property to other uses. He asked CACA to move out of the building within three months.

Since then the CACA has received no formal or written notice to vacate the premises.

Nevertheless, in order not to disrupt the continuity of its social service programs, the CACA board of directors has been considering alternative space. The space needed to house the current programs is approximately 3,000 square feet.

However, CACA faces a problem of finances. Funding for much of CACA programs depends on government grants and private donations, which are not made on a long-term basis, but from year to year.

What lies in the future for CACA's social service programs? Paul Yee, a member of the CACA board, said, "We plan to continue the commitment to social service programs to meet the changing needs of the Chinese community, but they must be consistent with sound management practices."

Persons who know of space around Chinatown that may meet the CACA's needs, are asked to contact Ms. Winnie Tang, CACA Executive Director, at the Multi-Service Center. The telephone number is 426-8673.

Warrants Issued For Murder Suspects

On November 17, three warrants were issued by Boston Municipal Court for suspects in the fatal shooting of Dep Hen Chin.

Detective Tom Cashman disclosed the names of the suspects, believ-

ed to be aliases, as Den Hung Li, Thomas K. Tam, and Jacking Chang.

Chin was shot at Bob Lee's restaurant on November 4, and died a week later.

1981 Groundbreaking Projected For South Cove Nursing Home

Groundbreaking for the South Cove Nursing Home, a planned 120-bed unit for the elderly, is expected to be held in 1981, but a lot of work and planning and fundraising remains ahead for its supporters.

The work ahead is complex: adapting a building for the nursing home to the size and shape of the site planning, budgets, expenses and costs against anticipated income, complying with various regulatory government bodies, selection of qualified professional management and personnel, and negotiation for the best financial package, for construction costs.

Fund-raising efforts

Simultaneously the hard task of fund-raising occupies the volunteer community board planning the nursing home.

Any Guen, treasurer of the South Cove Nursing Home, and

an early leader behind the nursing home concept, is actively soliciting donations both from the Chinese Community and from other sources.

Recently, the family of the deceased Mrs. Chin Yoke made a donation to the South Cove Nursing Home in memory of Mrs. Chin Yoke. Such donations, said Mrs. Guen, are "an appropriate way to keep alive the memory of a loved one" and will assist other Chinese elderly.

Robert Chin, vice president of the Golden Age Center, said that Chinese families generally do take care of the elderly, but noted that "there comes a time when the family can no longer provide what is needed, a nursing home is the best or only answer."

Chin said it is preferable to have the elderly taken care of in the community. When the nursing home is in operation, the Chinese

Community, with its various community agencies will have a full system of life and health enhancing services a health care center, a drop-in center for the elderly, a rehabilitation program, hot meals, home maker services, elderly homes and congregate housing now being built.

Chin said that community leaders such as Mr. Hugh Chu of the Golden Age Center and Mr. Peter Wong, past president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Assn., have enthusiastically supported the project, "so long as the facility is properly run and has a Chinese cultural context."

Contributions to the program have also included a grant from the Permanent Charities Fund of Boston which paid for initial engineering costs and surveys, site surveys and other out-of-pocket costs.

Continued on 5

Sampan wishes to extend their thanks to
HONEYWELL
for their donation which helped to make this
New Year's edition possible to Boston's
Chinese Community.

Shattered Hopes?

Reduced City Funds May Force
Cutbacks At Quincy Community School

By Jim Yee
Quincy Community School
Coordinator

The beginning of the New Year usually signifies a period of hope, excitement and challenge. However for Chinatown's Quincy Community School, it means serious trouble and the shattering of hopes and expectations. The Quincy Community School will be compelled to reduce some of its essential services to the community. The reduction of funds from the Mayor's office, effective end of January to June 30th, will force the Quincy and other community schools in the city to cutback programs and activities in their respective neighborhoods.

The Boston Community Schools Program suffered a loss of 46% of its yearly funding last August when the Mayor's office made these surprise cuts. Only

after countless meetings and lobbying with city officials and the City Council, was the program partially successful in receiving a limited restoration of funds to function to the end of June. During this entire period, there were no logical explanation presented to justify this cut. It would be wrong to assume that Proposition 2½ had any effect on this cutback, for the decision to slice the community schools program was made prior to 2½.

\$26,000
For the Quincy School Community Council (QSCC), the city funds pay for the core administration and basic program services. This reduction of funds will have immediate negative effects on all of QSCC's program activities. The Quincy must come up with \$26,000 to maintain its operation. In face of this crippling fiscal crisis, the Quincy is force to con-

sider reducing program hours, charging and increasing fees where it is humanly possible and staff lay offs. Already, the pool and gym programs have been curtailed.

Simply put, the Quincy Community School cannot maintain its present level of programming. While the Quincy's educational programs will continue through June with only minor disruptions, there are serious questions as to the health and future of this community based agency.

**5 Years of
Community Programming**
It is important to note that the QSCC is in its fifth successful year of educational programming; providing quality services in daycare, after school care, English classes for adults, teens and children, counseling, recreational programs and job work sites for teenagers in the city's manpower programs. In all, the QSCC serves 500 people daily, 2500 client visits per week. The unique variables of the QSCC make it all the harder to envision its slow slaughter. It is located in a multi-service complex which is one of its kind in Boston or in any

other Asian community in the country. This provides the community an opportunity to utilize an elaborate network of Asian educational, recreational, social, health and mental health services. It also allows other community service agencies to interact productively within the complex to promote resource sharing and exchange. Needless to say, the loss or reduction of funding to QSCC in the present and future will severely hurt community residents who depend on this network of services.

So far, the QSCC has spent countless hours with the City Wide Board planning options to help the community schools program survive. In Chinatown, one community meeting was held on December 22 to discuss options for local consideration. However, the QSCC needs more community wide support from residents, other service agencies and providers who constitute the majority of people affected by the Quincy's tenuous status. If one can recognize that a successful and extensive program such as the QSCC can be shaken and uprooted, then

one can make the logical conclusion that other human services in the year to come will be offered up as "sacrificial lambs" in the wake of a shrinking economy.

What Needs To Be Done
The QSCC needs your support and ideas. Community meetings will be called. Your participation will be greatly appreciated. Look for announcements on upcoming community meetings at the Quincy Community School. In addition to the immediate options of reducing programming, we need to make it clear that human services is *never* a luxury, but that it is an *indispensable* necessity of the Chinatown community.

The Mayor's office has placed the burden of responsibility on the QSCC and the other community schools to survive with 25% of their support. We need to clarify to the public that the Mayor did not restore our budget responsibly, as some of the media would have us believe, be it through letters of support to the Mayor, or through news conferences or public meetings. Please *help* the QSCC and therefore your own programs and the community.

South Cove
Nursing Home

Continued from4
Contributions may be made to the South Cove Nursing Facilities Foundation, the official corporate name of the group sponsoring the South Cove Nursing Home. All contributions are tax deductible.

Architectural plans for nursing home
The South Cove Nursing Home will be housed in a L-shaped, four-story building on Tremont Street in Chinatown next to the Holy Trinity Church.

There will be 120 beds and service for elderly patients both those requiring less intensive health care and patients needing professional services.

Most of the rooms will have two beds per room. Previously, there was consideration of four beds per unit, but the latest decision is to limit the units to a maximum number of two beds per room, subject to budget and design feasibility.

This change in plans requires considerable re-design work of the buildings original blueprints, but the change has been approved after consultation with professional managers of nursing homes.

The nursing home will be managed by a licensed professional home management group which will hire and train an administrator, supervise overall management and ensure efficient operations.

The South Cove Nursing Home board is now interviewing man-

agement groups as well as begun work of developing the job requirements for an administrator. The board will soon begin a wide search for an administrator who will be responsible for hiring and supervising nursing staff, licensed and practical nurses and nurses aides, a social worker and other professionals. A multi-lingual and multi-dialect (Chinese) staff will be sought.

The board plans to hire an administrator at least six months prior to the facility's opening.

Costs of nursing home
Financin for construction and operation of the nursing home is still being pursued, as planners view with dismay the surging interest rates for loans in today's market, upwards of 20% at Prime. A total of \$2.8 million is needed.

Several financial options are being studied, including the issuance of a bond, a direct loan, government guarante of up to 90% of construction costs, and other channels through the money markets.

Several key people behind the nursing home (in addition to Guen and Chin mentioned above) are: Ruth Moy, director of the Golden Age Center; architectural designer Yu-Sing Jung of Jung-Brannen; William D. Chin, Esq., attorney for the board; Paul Chin; Helen Chin Schlichte, Martha Hackett, R.N., and George Schlichte.

READER SURVEY

After a five-month hiatus, Sampan is glad to be back and serving the community again. In order to give you a better newspaper, we need your feedback. Please take a few moments to answer the following questions. Thank you for your time.

- 1) How did you hear about Sampan?
- 2) How often do you read the paper?
- 3) What articles do you like the most?
- 4) What do you dislike about the paper?
- 5) What would you like to see more of in Sampan?
Please Check
 - _____ community news
 - _____ city politics
 - _____ state politics
 - _____ national/international news
 - _____ affecting local Chinese communities
 - _____ cultural events
 - _____ Chinese/Asian arts & films
 - _____ sports
 - _____ business
 - _____ Other, please specify:

6) Would you like to read more articles on health such as those in the Family Health Newsletter of the South Cove Community Health Center?

YES _____ NO _____

If yes, please check the following areas of interest to you:

_____ child care & discipline	_____ nutrition
_____ mental health	_____ dental health
_____ diseases (e.g. diabetes, hypertension)	_____ teen health & issues
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8) How many Sampan readers in your household?
Please check and fill in:

Sex	M	F	age	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	occupation

Please return survey by February 20 either by mail or you can drop this off at these locations:

CACA	South Cove Community Health Ctr.
684 Washington St.	Quincy School Complex
Boston, MA	Boston, MA

The Board of Directors of the South Cove Nursing Facilities Foundation, Inc. wishes to express appreciation for donations received in the memory of Mrs. Louie See Chin Yoke, formerly of Lynn, Mass. from friends and associates of her children, Mrs. Barbara Wong of Wellesley, Franklin Chin Yoke of Lynn, and David Chin Yoke of Needham. Any donations can be sent to:

Mrs. Amy Guen
1499 Great Plain Ave.
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What Will Prop 2½ Do To Services?

By May Seto and Patricia Lee

Massachusetts is the first state to vote that they can live with drastic cuts in services.

Because the Commonwealth's sales tax exempts food, clothing, and industrial machinery the difference is made up in property taxes.

Most local property tax dollars finance basic services like schools, police, fire, basic maintenance first, then libraries, senior citizens, and other local needs like snow removal and recreation.

The citizens voted for Proposition 2½ and the victim is local government.

Canvassing comments from community leaders on the effects of 2½, Sampan received these responses:

'Unless it's a service that's supplied to everyone, then it's endangered. In other words, the categorical grants that Chinatown receives are in jeopardy. There'll be more competi-

tion among the agencies for available dollars because of the combined effect of 2½, inflation, and the wave of conservatism sweeping the country. Chinese aren't accustomed to actively competing for funds traditionally, we've never had a strong voting constituency.'

Pancho Chang

Director

South Cove Community Health Center

'We, as a community school program, will either get less or be eliminated completely. This is not a constructive way of dealing with 2½, it's reactionary. There are fixed costs in the budget like the Boston Public Schools, and the city administration has no control over that, and this contributes to the overall budget crisis. People won't understand the impact until services are cut and the doors are closed,

but by then it'll be too late. We need to work collectively and educate the legislators on our needs.'

Jim Yee

Executive Director
Quincy School

'Proposition 2½ will not affect us directly because we rely more on federal funding which is channeled through state programs. What will affect us is if there is a change in federal policies because we are a United Way agency and also receive private funding. Between the economy, Reagan, and 2½ the effects will be drastic.'

Winnie Tang

Executive Director
Chinese-American

'I'm in favor of 2½ because I believe the tax system is running away, and it's either pay me now or pay me later. I don't foresee

any human service at the Y will be eliminated. We'll become more judicious with our spending and restrict personnel hiring. There may be a significant cutback in the juvenile justice program. My prediction is that there will be some sort of taxes paid by non-profit organizations. Right now, fifty percent of Boston is non-taxed such as the churches, universities, and human service agencies. Local government will go under if it doesn't begin to get taxes from alternative sources.'

Ron Yee

Executive Director
South Cove YMCA

'There are two factors to be considered here. One is that CEDC is federally funded so we won't be affected directly, but we do try to leverage state funds for programs that we have.

Manpower programs will suffer as a result of 2½ because the state

will be directing more dollars towards basic services, which will in turn, take dollars away from employment training programs.

Secondly, the Reagan administration's policies advocating reduced federal spending may affect us also. What will affect us may be the population's attitude towards taxes and big government.'

Robert Wong

Assistant Executive Director
Chinese Economic Development Council

'2½ won't affect us a great deal because we're federally funded under a Community Development Block Grant.'

George Joe

Neighborhood Business Development

Ms. Jan Leung of Youth Essential Services declined to comment in response to our question.

Need Your Help To Continue

Sampan has been out of publication for the last five months due to lack of funding and a problem in staffing.

It is through the dedication of those who volunteer their time and effort that the Chinese community even has a newspaper to read - a source of news - a common vehicle to bind us as one. Sampan is an important, necessary mode of communication for Boston's Chinese. It is, thus far, our only forum to share ideas, current events, problems,

and issues that affect all of us.

Without it, how can we learn from each other? It is with the answer to that question that I ask for your help and support.

We need writers, editors, production personnel, and salespeople (we will pay commission). We need a joint effort from people that are committed to the growth and welfare of Boston's Chinese. If you're interested in working with the paper or would just like to know more, call Ed McInnes at 426-8673.

Lunar New Year

The Asian American Resource Workshop (AARW) will present an entertaining evening of songs, music, skits traditional dance and martial arts as Boston's first Asian Lunar New Year Celebration. The program for Monday evening, February 9, 1981, will reflect the heritage of Asians in America as well as include contemporary Chinese and other Asian American performances. The program will be for the whole family and will offer a special children's performance.

The AARW is a community-based Asian American art and culture organization operating in a third floor loft at 27 Beach Street in Boston's Chinatown. Members are artists, musicians,

filmmakers, writers, students, community residents and activists. In recent months, the AARW has offered music classes and silkscreen and photography workshops. A major purpose of the AARW is the promotion and development of Asian American culture in American society, as well as the preservation of traditional Japanese, Chinese, Korean and other Asian cultures.

The Asian Lunar New Year Celebration will be a bilingual event (Chinese and English). It will feature local Asian performers and will be held at the Quincy Community School auditorium. However, because of uncertainty regarding the QSCC future due to city budget cuts (see

related Sampan article) the alternative site will be the AARW loft at 27 Beach Street, 3rd floor. Call the loft at 426-5313 or Peter Kiang at 876-1002 for more information.

Chalk Up Another Year

As the Year of the Monkey draws to a close, plans are underway to celebrate the Year of the Rooster. This New Year's festival, scheduled for February 8, will feature the traditional lion dance, martial arts, and other family events.

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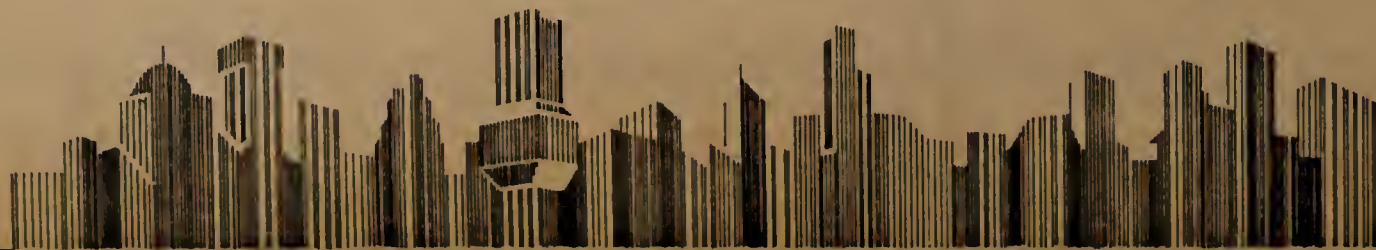
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WGBH-TV reporter Janet Wu



Photos by Michael Quan

Janet Wu, Minority Broadcast Group Work To Reopen WNAC-TV License Hearings

By May Seto

Atlantic Television (ATV), an investor's group comprising of notable local broadcast journalists, community leaders, and minority spokespersons, has filed a series of petitions with the FCC to reopen license proceedings in the bid for ownership of Channel 7.

If granted the license to operate the CBS affiliate, WNAC-TV will be the first minority-owned television station in a major market.

The requests made by Atlantic Television to the FCC include a waiver of the 1969 cutoff date for filing license applications and a denial of the petitions by one of the original applicants, Community Broadcasting of Boston, Inc. to substitute New England Television as a new applicant. Presently RKO General and NETV are the competing applicants with RKO remaining as the operating licensee.

The appeal to waive the 1969 cutoff date is based on two reasons. First, ATV was formed to provide for a local media ownership more responsive generally to the Greater Boston community and specifically to the

needs of minority groups because existing broadcast concerns do not address the interests of these communities very well.

Secondly, ATV claims that "in light of the significant social and economic changes over the last decade, the FCC unnecessarily denies Boston service by the best possible licensee" which can be interpreted as racism.

Ms. Janet Wu, best known to Boston as television reporter on the State House beat for WGBH's 10 O'Clock News and Chairwoman of the News and Public Affairs Committee for ATV's license application; elaborates, "We've done some ascertainment which points out that about 75% of the 100 or so people we've spoken to identify the biggest problem faced in Boston has come to surface as a result of busing, which is racism. In the last ten years, the awareness is a lot greater than it was before."

Ms. Wu acknowledges the importance of providing better news in the television market, and the instrumental role her committee could play in a favorable decision for ATV.

To many viewers, the dismaying choice of having to make a choice

between the commercial fanfare of happy talk news and the flailing Channel 2 news which has been suffering due to a loss of funding as well as the advent of cable leaves much to be desired.

Ms. Wu's alternative approach to television news is to combine the public television theory of journalism with the resources of commercial television.

The exact approach that ATV will take in terms of news and public affairs programming remains in the formative stages at this point. Ms. Wu's own philosophy regarding the manner in which commercial station's approach public affairs programming is this, "I think that setting aside a half hour for a particular community each week is not enough. I think in many ways it is almost segregating the viewers. Programs like that in order to be effective, have to be designed to get all people to watch, not just blacks, not just Hispanics, not just Chinese. The purpose of the programs is for everyone to understand the communities. In order to do that, they have to be presented in a way that all people would be interested in watching. In the way they're designed and focused now, it's almost like say-

ing if you're black you should watch this program, but if you're not black you shouldn't watch this.

As far as the Chinese community, I think it's important to point out that there is only one Asian reporter on the air in television in Boston. While blacks have made some inroads into the industry, Hispanics and Asians are still having a very tough time of it. The Hispanic and Asian communities have grown a great deal in the past ten years. Hopefully our station will be able to help these particular communities be representative which are mostly ignored now by the stations. You look at Asian Focus and it's shown at 9 A.M. on Sunday mornings — how many people are going to be watching then?"

Right now, the FCC is reviewing ATV's petitions. Both competing applicants, RKO General and NETV, have responded to the petitions declaring that ATV's "position is improper". ATV's position, according to Ms. Wu is, "Boston has changed a great deal over the past decade. . . in order to find the best owners for the station the process should be reopened again and the FCC is reviewing the petition right now."

How does it look for the aspiring licensee? Certainly, the present surge of FCC advocacy of minority-owned broadcast outlets is a factor in ATV's favor. Fifty-one percent of it's stock is minority held which surpasses both NETV and RKO General's minority stock combined.

The impact of the incoming Reagan administration would have a significant effect also, according to Ms. Wu, "Reagan will have the opportunity to fill four commissioner seats on the FCC over the course of the next one and a half years, and that will change the voting structure of the commission. In some ways, this could be easy points (for Reagan) to score with the ethnic communities. The FCC doesn't cost him any money to maintain, and it's something of major importance to the minority community."

ATV plans to stay one step ahead of the FCC since they are already underway in putting together their license application even before the FCC makes a positive decision to reopen hearings.

If granted a license, ATV could conceivably change the face of Boston television for minorities.

'Bean Sprouts' Conceived And Created By San Francisco's Chinese Community

"Bean Sprouts" is television's first series celebrating Chinese-American children and their friends—their unique cultures and heritage in this country.

The five-part series scores a direct hit on the notion that audience-grabbing TV for kids must consist of crazed animation or frantic car chases spewed out by giant corporate factories. Nor, we are reminded, is there any value—entertainment or otherwise—in the mass media's sneak attacks on the ethnic minorities of this country through racial stereotyping, which are often done so subtly that its harmful imprinting goes on unnoticed.

The triumph of "Bean Sprouts" lies in its source: it is in fact, the first nationally aired series conceived and created by the people of the community that the shows are about. Parents, children, teachers, community workers, and business people from San Francisco's Chinatown all contributed to its creation.

Unlike many other children's shows, "Bean Sprouts" does not have a studio set. The lively combination of drama, documentary, music and animation moves into the homes of its central characters and their friends from other cultures. It explores the schools, the streets and the shops of Chinatown, and other ethnic neighborhoods. It's all seen from the perspective of the real children—we look through their eyes, enter their heads.

The "Bean Sprouts"—the Chinese-American children and their 8 to 12 year old friends—are

all trying to come to terms with their consciousness of being different, in myriad ways, from everyone else in the world. For the "Bean Sprouts", though, ethnic and cultural differences compound these sensitivities as they criss cross between Chinese and American worlds. Solutions to the problems ("you look funny....you eat funny food")...parent's reluctance to let a child try his wings are presented naturally, letting the children, their families and peers speak for themselves. Nothing is didactic—as one critic recapped, "These programs show you, not tell you."

If the solutions sometimes seem "too good to be true," says "Bean Sprouts" Director/Producer Loni Ding, they do show what can happen if people are open and curious enough to ask questions to try to find out about each other. Chinese-American kids can begin to feel special rather than different. All children can recognize feelings and experiences which they share.

As to the production of the series, Ding says, "We developed techniques that suited us best, finding solutions as we went. Doing it, and then letting other people know it can be done, has inspired them to think about trying it. When the Chinese community in Boston saw it, they said, 'Hey! Why can't we do that here?'"

("Bean Sprouts" will be aired locally February 2-6 at 5 p.m. on Channel 44. Please check Sampa TV Listings for program descriptions.)



Manolo (left) and Joey (right) check out their friend Simon's noodle lunch in "Try It, You'll Like It," the premiere program of BEAN SPROUTS, a series of half-hour programs about Chinese-American children and their friends.

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Politics

ASIAN AMERICANS, U.S. POLITICS: TWO PERSPECTIVES



Managing Editor's Note: Both Mrs. Esther G. Kee and Mrs. Anna Chennault were requested by the managing editor to submit articles to SAMPAN in response to these questions:

Mrs. Esther G. Kee: "What has the Carter Administration done for Asian-Americans in the past four years?"

Mrs. Anna Chennault: "What do you foresee as the Reagan administration's policies toward Asian-Americans?"

Mrs. Esther Kee consented to writing an article while Mrs. Anna Chennault declined to submit a piece and instead grant an interview with the managing editor. The following columns delineate their responses.



History... And Are You Ready To Continue?

"History will show that no other President has done so much for Asian/Pacific Americans as President Jimmy Carter."

—Esther G. Kee

By Esther G. Kee

I appreciate May Seto's request to write this article for *Sampan*, the subject matter to be "What Did the Carter Administration Do for the Asian/Pacific Americans?"

Before I begin, I must clearly point out that I am not a writer, but I do have a burning desire to communicate to the Asian/Pacific American community what it means to get involved in politics and how it affects our lives. This short article is only a summation of our work in the Democratic Party and the Administration, and I only wish I could find time to talk about the many individuals who have worked so hard along side of me—giving of their time and of their financial means because they believed in our cause. It was not without a struggle, hardship and sacrifice by me, and those who worked with me. I especially want to thank my family for their patience awaiting my return to New York on weekends; my mentor, Joji Konoshima; my friends; and all my new friends I made these past four years, Republicans as well as Democrats!

The Asian/Pacific American Affairs Unit of the Carter Administration is now history. The years 1976-1980 have a good record of accomplishments. History will show that no other President has done so much for Asian/Pacific Americans as President Jimmy Carter.

It all began with an historical first for Asian/Pacific Americans—inclusion at the national level of the 1976 Presidential campaign for Carter/Mondale. Headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia was as foreign to me as we Asian Americans were to some Georgians. Nevertheless, it was a beginning of a friendship which we have developed and will always cherish.

Elated over the victory of Carter/Mondale, the invitation to participate on the transition team gave us additional encouragement and hope for access to some political clout. Two and a half months of hard work on the transition team resulted in

700 resumes, several small appointments, and one meaningful appointment. It was not the most effective route, but everyone else on the team had the same chore so why not the Asian Americans? However, most of the groups had political clout to push some of their candidates while we had none.

At the same time, we were feeding names into the Inaugural Committee to ensure that Asian Americans were included. We had well over 500 Asian Americans invited to the Inauguration and the Ball. (I would like to see the Republicans match that number in 1980.) We even hosted a Pre-Inaugural Reception at the Sheraton Plaza to which President Carter sent a representative. It was one of the most successful events of the evening.

January 1977 brought a difficult decision to make. Should the Asian/Pacific American Unit go into the White House, or should we go into the Democratic National Committee to be the political arm of the Administration? We chose the latter, and time has proved it to be the wisest choice. Accepting the role at the D.N.C. as a link between the Administration and the Asian/Pacific American community, we had many options open to us to maneuver freely. We had access to agencies; appointment of Presidential Commissions; inclusion in White House social events; Presidential delegation trips where our people met with heads of states, royalty, etc.; and we had the opportunity to work within the party where we made a giant step in the inclusion of the Asian/Pacific American community, and offered the community an inside look at the workings of power. Strangely enough, our struggle was not only with those in power, but a struggle from within our own people as well to accept what we were trying to do. It was most strange to get a phone call from our own kind, demanding "Who are you? What are you doing? Who gave you the authority?" The funniest (if one has the humor at the time) was "What do you mean by *Asian Americans*?" My candid answer: "Just look in the mirror—you may understand!"

In spite of all the questioning and doubts, we kept on working. Whenever and where-

Continued on 9

Looking Ahead With The Republicans

"Whether it is the Democrats or the Republicans, Chinese Americans have always been ignored. The Jewish own the banks & the press, the Italians are big in numbers, what do Chinese-Americans have? Neither the political clout nor significant campaign contributions.

—Anna Chennault

In a conversation with the managing editor of this paper, Mrs. Chennault, a twenty year veteran of the Republican party now serving on President-Elect Reagan's Finance Committee and recently back from a trip to the People's Republic of China; disclosed her candid views regarding problems faced by Chinese-Americans in gaining access and power to the American political system.

"I have over 100 resumes from Chinese-Americans trying to secure positions within the Reagan administration, and I'm encountering a lot of roadblocks in trying to push them through. The likelihood is that they can secure positions in areas like the Small Business Administration, Immigration, Commerce, and the State departments—but these are not where the pockets of power are."

Mrs. Chennault believes that Chinese need to become more involved in the political system in order to function effectively in government.

"The problem is Chinese need a lot of education in politics. We need to move into the mainstream of the federal government—at all different levels. We must start building a stronger base. The prevailing question remains, How can we get all the organizations together to form one united voice?"

We need to gain visibility through exercising our right to vote, working on campaigns, supporting candidates, and writing our Congressmen and Senators to make our voice heard.

We need to support candidates and it doesn't matter whether they're Republican or Democratic. Chinese have always been reluctant to support a candidate because they're afraid of alienating the other party. But that doesn't matter—what does matter is we need to make our voice heard and

increase our visibility in the eyes of politicians."

Mrs. Chennault discloses that she's finding enormous difficulty in pressing for recognition of Chinese-Americans by the Reagan administration because we are not a predominate and politically potent force. "You see, everyone wants to be chief—but we don't have any Indians yet."

The following excerpt is from testimony given by Mrs. Anna Chennault in support of Senate Joint Resolution No. 137:

"Since I became a citizen of this country twenty years ago, I have been working with minority groups, particularly Asian-Americans, and specifically the Chinese-Americans. Since I understand this group and work more closely with them, I consider it would be more proper for me to speak on their behalf.

As a Chinese-American, I am sure many of us are not satisfied with serving egg rolls, chop suey, and fortune cookies in the restaurants or taking care of other people's laundry. But at the same time, foreign born American citizens recognize how difficult it is to gain their citizenship. They cherish this privilege seriously and courageously, but at the same time, they have their pride, too. They do not ask for social charity, they only ask for social justice. They never ask for special treatment, only equal opportunity. America is big enough to recognize these talented people with their rich culture, and I am sure once their ability, their knowledge, and their contributions are fully utilized and recognized, there will be greater participation on their part in economics, in education, and gradually in politics.

I often advise the new citizens of this country that in order to preserve our privilege and opportunity, we must first work hard to fulfill our obligation. Aside from their obligations to their families and communities, there is another important obligation, that is, they must register to vote. This is what political freedom means to us.

There is no more disconcerting waste than the waste of human talents and potential, and there is no better and greater investment.

Continued on 9

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ASIAN/PACIFIC AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

The 1980s: A Decade of Progress



Democratic Party member Esther G. Kee at the Pacific American Democratic Caucus Gala held in Washington, D.C. May 22, 1980 with President Jimmy Carter as the keynote speaker.

Are You Ready To Continue?

Continued from 8

ever we could, we pushed for appointments, grants, and any kind of visibility and assistance for Asian Americans. The Carter Administration had confidence in our efforts, and they helped open doors and gave us the access we needed.

Let's look now at the President's record for Asian/Pacific Americans....

- During his Administration, President Carter appointed over 40 Asian/Pacific Americans to Presidential Commission and advisory groups—more than all previous Administrations combined.

- Never before in the history of the United States had any President hosted a reception for Asian/Pacific Americans in the White House. President and Mrs. Carter invited over 190 Asian Americans for this historical event on August 2, 1978.

- President Carter's trips to Korea and Japan in 1979 marked the first time an Asian/Pacific American was included in official U.S.-Asia foreign relations. Senator and Mrs. Spark Matsunaga of Hawaii and Joji Konoshima accompanied the President on these trips.

- Dr. Raj Prasad of San Francisco was invited to be on the Presidential delegation to Lord Mountbatten's funeral in England; Ruth Watanabe of Los Angeles attended the inauguration of the President of the Caribbean isle of St. Lucia as a member of the Presidential delegation; and Thomas Hsieh of San Francisco was part of the official delegation to President Tito's funeral in Yugoslavia. Esther G. Kee joined Chip Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and State Department and Congressional leaders as a member of the President's delegation to the funeral of Korean President Park Chung Hee.

- The year 1979 included the normalization of U.S.-China relations. Asian/Pacific Americans welcomed China's Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping at a White House State Dinner and at receptions in Atlanta, Houston and Seattle.

- President and Mrs. Carter hosted a breakfast reception for over 200 Asian American leaders in honor of Japanese Prime Minister Ohira and his wife.

That afternoon, Mrs. Carter hosted a style show and luncheon for Mrs. Ohira and 100 Asian American Women.

- When peace in the Middle East was realized with the signing of the Camp David Accords, members of the Asian/Pacific American community attended the Treaty signing event.

- In conjunction with the U.S.-Asia Institute, the Asian/Pacific American Affairs Unit formed the National Advisory Council to the East Asian and Pacific Affairs Bureau of the Department of State. Since this formation, over 1500 Asian/Pacific Americans have participated in special briefing at the State Department on U.S.-Asia topics, such as normalization, refugees, the Korean situation, and the Philippines Base Agreement.

- A big step forward was taken in the small business area for Asian/Pacific Americans. Small Business Administration regulations were signed by SBA Administrator Vernon Weaver adding Asian Americans as one of the minorities for the federal procurement process.

- Asian/Pacific Americans participated in the White House Conference on Small Business in Washington, D.C. in January 1980; and in the White House Conference on Families at various locations across the nation in June 1980.

These are just a few of the many opportunities opened to Asian/Pacific Americans during the Carter Administration.

Perhaps the highlight of the four years was when President Carter rushed back from his trip to the Mount St. Helen's disaster in Washington State to address the 1000 Asian/Pacific American Democratic Caucus Gala, held in conjunction with the first Asian/Pacific American National Leadership Conference, May 21-22, 1980 in Washington, D.C. In his remarks, President Carter said:

"You have honored me by letting me come to be with you tonight. I hope this will be an ever-growing annual affair when we can reassess our debt to the Asian American people who gave us such tremendous strength, represented by you...."

While we were working to include Asian/Pacific Americans in the Administration's activities, we were also striving for our inclusion in the Democratic Party. There, too, we met with success:

- The 1978 Midterm Conference opened its doors to Asian/Pacific American observers, and there we learned about the party structure, politics, and the goodies. (Breakfast, lunch and dinner with top politicians) It was a great learning process!

- We gained the Party's support to build a strong national Asian/Pacific American Democratic Caucus. The achievement of this structure ensured that Asian/Pacific Americans have a strong, unified voice in the Democratic Party.

- In both the Platform and Rules Committees, the Party moved to include Asian/Pacific Americans as a minority group in all Affirmative Action programs.

- For all our hard work to prepare for the 1980 Democratic National Convention at Madison Square Garden in New York City we have no regrets. Increased participation of Asian/Pacific Americans was readily evident by the increase in Asian/Pacific American delegates and alternates from 22 in 1976 to over 85 in 1980. Further, Asian/Pacific Americans were well-represented on the Standing Committees of the Party.

- In order to serve the Asian/Pacific Americans at the Convention, we had a hospitality suite and information suite at the New York Statler. We also hosted "A Salute to Asian/Pacific Americans in the 1980's" attended by the Asian/Pacific American Democratic Caucus Chair Governor George Ariyoshi of Hawaii and Miss Lillian, President Carter's mother.

From there, we did many good things on the election trail. Convincing Mrs. Rosalynn Carter to come into New York Chinatown was not a simple task. However, she responded, and even consented to visit a

New York Chinatown apartment. Her event was so successful, and Mrs. Carter had such a great time, she ended up staying an hour longer than originally planned!

And, of course, the "frosting on the cake" was when I was able to convince President Carter to visit New York Chinatown. Never in the history of the U.S. had any President visited "Chinatown".

His visit meant many things: visibility for Chinese Americans; prestige for the community; a learning process for our group of young people... and a learning process for me as well—dealing with Secret Service, White House staff, advance men, police, routing, timing, etc. All of a sudden, Chinatown was *the place*—not to eat Chinese food—but the place to be at when the President arrived.

The importance of the President's visit really struck me when we had the green signal to go ahead with the plans for the visit, and someone said to me, "Esther, when we walk down the street we can hold our head up high because the President has visited our community, and, it has never happened before!" Those words gave my four years of work for the Asian/Pacific American community a new meaning.

In closing, let me say that the older generation has paved the way for us...the suffering, discrimination and hardship cannot be measured. However, we, too, can be pioneers and make a better world for our children and all of those less fortunate than you and I. I sincerely believe as Joji Konoshima has said: "The 1980's shall be 'A Decade of Progress for Asian/Pacific Americans.'"

And, as our President—President Jimmy Carter—has said:

"Our country is a beautiful mosaic of many cultures and ethnic groups. Each should have its own identity and be recognized for its contributions. Three million Asian/Pacific Americans can no longer be ignored..."

We shall continue our efforts on behalf of the Asian/Pacific American community. We should always challenge the incoming Administration—whether it be Democratic or Republican—to continue to include Asian/Pacific Americans in their policy-making role. Let us unite and become that force which can never be ignored!

Looking Ahead With The Republicans



Republican Party member Anna Chennault.

Continued from 8

ment than an investment in human fulfillment and competition.

No Chinese-Americans have ever been appointed to any position of significance in our government. No matter whether the Republican Party or Democratic Party has been in power, all of this talent has been wasted and ignored. This is not only a disgrace to the nation, it is truly a discrimination.

Let us do away with our prejudice and discrimination, and give everyone an equal chance and equal opportunity. In business as well as in politics, the greater the competition, the better the performance.

As a democracy, we continue to better our political system, no one should be denied the opportunity of seeking political office, including the office of the President and Vice President."



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Arts

For Concert Violinist Lynn Chang, Music Has No Cultural Boundaries

By Patricia Lee

While growing up in China, Diana Chang took a year's lesson in piano from a missionary. She regretted not being able to continue her lessons, and she vowed to herself that she would someday give her children the opportunity to take the music lessons she missed out on.

Today, Diana's eldest son, Lynn Chang is one of the most prominent young concert violinists in the U.S.

"When I was five years-old, I took piano lessons and hated it," says Lynn Chang, a native of Newton, Mass. "Then my parents just randomly chose violin as the instrument for me to play."

Violin and Chang were an instant and great match. At the age of ten, Chang made his first major solo appearance with Arthur Fiedler and the Boston Pops.

Also to the 27-year-old violinist's credit is the Top Prize

titute.

He tries to define what makes and sets apart an artist, "I always learned more by rote and feel — it's an innate creativity."

But, he adds with emphasis, "Nothing is ever creative in the beginning. It's all practice and discipline. In any field, you need the basic tools before creating; you need a certain mastery, then you can create." And relating it to his field, "I had to train my ears, take classes in pitch, theory, chamber, and concert."

He does not add the word committed, but committed he was. "During grade school, I stayed very diligent, but then in high school, I slacked off and for the first time, my parents had to push me to practice."

By "slacking off" Chang means practicing as little as a half hour to two hours a day, and commuting every Saturday during his high school years to New York to

The Boston Symphony Orchestra since 1970 has 17 Asian soloists, compared to seven during 1950-1970. Within the next few years, Asian performers will be a growing force in concert music, attributable to Western music's growing influence in the Far East and the prestige of American music schools.

What type of influence will Asians have on Western concert music? "Orientals are more refined, more polished. Their politeness will reflect in their music making," Chang says cautiously as he tries to avoid stereotyping.

"Asian musicians biggest influence will be just in their presence. A generation ago, Asians were an oddity in concert halls. Now we're becoming a fact of life." But of course, there will always be a certain prejudice to anyone other than a German who can play Bach or Brahms well, Chang realizes. He notes, "But you start training so early, and you play the Brahms with the same discipline and knowledge as the person learning next to you."

Chang hopes Asian presence in music halls will also lead to acceptance of Asian culture as well.

I'm trying to do my part," he says, "At a recital I gave recently in Grand Rapids, Michigan, I played a popular Chinese folk tune, one that was played while the Chinese were building the Great Wall. The audience enjoyed it, and I found that very encouraging." Chang hopes as time goes on, Americans will become more receptive to Asian music.

Being born Chinese-American places Chang in a marginal position. This past October in a concert held at MIT, Chang made his first serious attempt at performing Chinese music. "Someone later came up to my parents and said, 'Wow, for not being born in China, your son really has a good sense of Chinese music.'" He is bothered by that statement, "I play by feel. And I felt immediately comfortable with Chinese music."

Playing Chinese music with European instruments is somewhat of a hybrid, Chang says, since the Chinese scale has twelve tones while the Western scale has eight. Chang would like



Violinist Lynn Chang

'Orientals are more refined, more polished. Their politeness will reflect in their music-making.'

-Violinist Lynn Chang

of the International Paganini Competition in Genoa, Italy in 1974, the unanimous First Prize in the Buffalo Philharmonic Young Artists competition, and the Harvard-Radcliffe Concerto Competition in 1975. In 1978, Chang won the Young Concert Artists International Auditions and in 1979 was presented in the New York Young Concert Artists Series.

Chang, who speaks in a somewhat softspoken and gentle way, remembers his first concert with the Pops: "It was a lot of fun, and I think I'm more nervous now when I have a performance than I was then."

Chang's shaggy black hair falls loosely past his ears; it is not exactly messy, but it is not exactly neat. He sits comfortably sprawled in a chair and is wearing a pull-over seater. All appropriate for his warm, open and friendly at-

take lessons at the prestigious Juilliard School of Music with noted music teacher, Ivan Galamian. For several summers, Chang attended Meadowmount, a music camp in upstate New York.

At Meadowmount during the early 70's, Chang recalls, "The student population was half Asian, there was a large population especially of Japanese and Korean."

This was a trend that is continuing into the 80's — the influx of Asians in America's concert halls.

For example, the New York Times recently reported the Juilliard School of Music in Manhattan boasts an Asian enrollment of 40% of the school's total student population. In the school's Saturday precollege division, out of 296 precollege students, two-thirds of the pianists and more than one-third of the string players are Asians.

to see a Chinese concert played with authentic Chinese instruments.

Chang hopes to someday play in the People's Republic of China, he has already played in Taiwan three times, and this spring he will be returning to play in Hong Kong.

For his future, Chang plans to stay along the East coast, where he feels it offers him the most opportunity.

He presently teaches a course in chamber music at Harvard University, where he received his bachelor of art in 1975. Teaching gives him a base, something he especially needs because so much

of his time is spent travelling. His schedule last year took him to Ohio, Connecticut, New Jersey, Iowa, Arizona, California, and many other places. He says teaching balances off his hectic travelling schedule and gives him something to come back to. His next performance in the Boston area will be a fundraising benefit at Harvard University's Sander's Hall Theatre on the evening of Saturday, February 14th.

Chang is indeed talented. He has sensitivity, he emphasizes. Chang in part attributes his talent to his parents. He believes talent is many factors. For Chang, part of it has been commitment.

Asian American Theatre

What Happened To All The Closet Playwrights?

By Bill J. Gee

New York, NY- When Frank Chin, the Chinese-American playwright from the West Coast, arrived here in the mid-seventies to oversee the production of two of his plays, hope was stirred that this might mark the grand beginning of East Coast Asian American theatre.

Sadly, those hopes for the use of the

theatre arts to express the experiences and predicaments of Asian and Chinese-American people here were never realized. The closet playwrights---the Asian American Albees and Becketts--- never emerged.

The condition today of Asian and Chinese-American theatre has not improved much, but in this past year there was renewed hope that we may be able to fulfill

those earlier and dashed expectations.

In 1980, several promising Asian American plays appeared in New York. At the Off-Broadway Public Theatre, under the direction of Joseph Papp, whose works include such hits as "Chorus Line," two Asian American plays reached the stage.

"The Music Man," written by Wakao Yamauchi, dealt with the human issues faced by a Japanese-American farm family in California; while "FOB," written by David Hwang, focussed on the clash of three cultures---the Chinese, the American, and the Chinese-American.

In "FOB" the interactions of the three characters, who each represented one of the cultures, made for good theatre, and sometimes even good comedy. In the final act, Hwang cleverly employs a fantasy battle done in traditional Chinese theatrical style. The battle between Fa Mu Lan, the woman warrior of Chinese legend, and Guan Goong, the Chinese god of warriors and writers, symbolize alter egos of two of the plays characters. The energy of this production bodes well for this young playwright, as well as for other similar works.

Although the Public Theatre has publicly openly committed itself to more Asian American theatre, too many promises also have been made on other projects. As a consequence, the theatre's limited funds may ultimately decide which of these commitments are to be kept.

The best hope for the continued growth

of Asian American theatre rests with New York's Pan Asian Repertory Theatre. At this theatre, the repertory company serves under the artistic direction of Tisa Chang, who has been a professional actress and dancer in American theatre for 17 years.

The Pan Asian American Theatre not only aims to provide the opportunity for Asian performers to work and playwrights to have their works performed, but also attempts to explore new theatre techniques.

To date, they have produced few Asian American plays, but have been busy updating and adapting traditional Asian works for the modern stage and exposing such heretofore unknown, contemporary Chinese writers as Cao Yu to public notice.

Their theatre year includes three major productions and several workshop productions. Their last major works of 1980 included the Philippino-American play "An American Story," written by prize-winning playwright Ernest Abuba.

Chang said she would indeed like to stage more Asian American productions, but unfortunately not many plays of that nature come to her attention.

Thus if the better-known Public Theatre, with its attendant precarious commitment to Asian American arts, seems too formidable to aspiring playwrights, perhaps the more manageable enterprise of the Pan Asian Theatre, which is fully committed to furthering Asian American theatre might be unassuming enough to lure them out of anonymity.



The East-West Dance Company performing at Boston's First Night celebration.

Photo by Pietro Perrone

Book Review

China Woman, CHINA MEN

By Bill J. Gee

New York, NY — In her first major efforts at literature with *THE WOMAN WARRIOR* and *CHINA MEN*, Maxine Hong Kingston, who lives in Hawaii with her son and husband, has earned the coveted [by all unpublished writers wanting] distinction of having been received and reviewed on the cover of the New York Sunday Times Book Review — twice. While this feat does not guarantee any future obligation to address the Nobel committee in Stockholm, it does represent the good tidings of critical acclaim and the serious possibility of being able to make a life of writing. To date, she has been heralded as a momentous talent of letters by the book-chat critics and been rewarded in a more substantial manner with a public following that has made her two books national best sellers, thus insuring that ample food will be on the table. Adding to this prosperity of the moment, her latest work, *CHINA MEN*, was recently nominated for the prestigious National Book Critics Award for non-fiction.

The immense popularity of her books, which deal predominantly with the Chinese-American experience, and the quality of the reception she's received from the establishment literati, is the envy of all writers, living and dead. This acceptance is made all the more remarkable considering she is Chinese-American (marrying into a Kingston name), in light of the past record of Chinese-American authors — which is to say a very, very faint record. With the exception of Jade Snow Wong (another three-word-name person whose *FIFTH CHINESE DAUGHTER* was said to have simply enchanted the reading public in that far-off time of 1950, Chinese-American writers writing about their American experiences have had a difficult time of it getting published; in fact, some of these writers have through the years resorted to truly desperate subject matter in order to get into print: regional Chinese recipes and exposes on the secret world of real Chinatown come quickly and embarrassingly to mind. For a Chinese-American writer working honestly with material that is about and from Chinese-American history, as Ms. Kingston has tried to do, to attract such attention, requires nothing short of the magic that in classical legend is said to have been dispensed freely only from the robes of Taoist monks. Her literature, it appears, seems to possess that magic.

The public that currently seems enthralled by her work is a mixed lot. First, there are the (non-Chinese) women/feminists who detected in the voice of her first book a tone and amplitude of rage that seemed in harmony with the feminist movement of the times. She has been duly adopted by this crowd and is considered, whatever her wishes, to be one of them. Then there is the curious lot known as the China-watchers, the sinophiles, that invariably turn up in times of good Sino-American relations — somewhat like the Audoboners at the crack of Spring. As is the nature of this clan, they are irresistibly drawn to anything Chinese, as if something might come along that would help to complete their understanding of the Middle Kingdom. When one does the arithmetic of the population of Chinese-Americans in this land and add to it an element that takes into account the popularity of reading in Ms. Kingston's own Hawaii (where one simply does not squirrel away books to read on rainy days) one concludes that feminist women, China-watchers and the trendy curious appear to be the force behind her market success. The point here is that not only magic is required of a Chinese-American writer but also an alliance of appeal.

THE WOMAN WARRIOR

Part of the appeal and magic that surrounds her first work *THE WOMAN WARRIOR*, is the innovative voice she gives to the language of autobiography. The stories which make up the contents are told through an eloquent yet almost enfevered voice of a truth seeker, groping, thrashing about her memory of family and stories heard as a child, obsessed with the need to understand herself in relation to the Chinese-American experience and to other Chinese-American women. These stories she tells are a brilliant blend of history, memory and myth. In one of the more fanciful ones, she calls forth the heroine of Chinese legend, Fa Mu Lan, to do combat, as she fantasizes herself as that woman warrior, who fought gloriously in battle centuries ago, and who fights in Maxine's mind to avenge the real grievances of her parents.

Unfortunately, *THE WOMAN WARRIOR* occasionally lapses into the troublesome area of mis-translation. For example, in several places she mistakenly



Author Maxine Hong Kingston

translates the Say Yup name for China, Tai Luke to mean "Big Six," it does not as any upstanding Say Yup person knows. She has also been accused by others with tampering with Bak Kuei. Ms. Kingston would have us believe that it means ghosts, Bak Kuei — white ghosts, white people. Those familiar with the colloquial excesses of the Say Yup people know that white people were called not ghosts but demons or devils, Bak Kuei — white devils. We can, I think forgive Ms. Kingston for some of these lapses, for white ghosts seem more consistent with the childhood ghosts that she is attempting to exorcise through her writing; it can be admired as a clever literary device that here at least works. Despite these items of dispute and despite parts of *THE WOMAN WARRIOR* that approaches the reinforcement of stereotypes, Maxine Hong Kingston is a writer who cannot write a dull sentence, who can order words on a page that delight, and who has used her creative powers admirably.

CHINA MEN

Ms. Kingston's latest work, *CHINA MEN*, is a work of many purposes. Its central purpose is to serve as a vehicle by which the history of the first Chinese immigrants, being the history of bachelor men, can be reclaimed from the forgotten records. In Ms. Kingston's own words, "What I am doing in this new book is claiming America...that seems to be the common strain that runs through all the characters. In story after story, Chinese-American people are claiming America, which goes all the way from one character saying that a Chinese explorer found this place before Leif Erickson did to another buying a house here. Buying that house is a way of saying that America — not China — is his country. In stories like "The Father from China" and "The Grandfather of the Sierra Nevada," present day descendants of these Chinamen can, with the help of Ms. Kingston's powerful imaginings, trace the outlines and purview the minute details of how it must have been to lead lives that in real terms were often insufferable and almost always trying. Through her mind's eye we can experience the dark terror that must have been the sole companion of these Chinamen who made their way across to America, hidden in crates and boxes tossed in the deep rumbling hulls of cargo ships; or, confront what it was like for the Chinamen working to build the western branch of the transcontinental railroad, to brave the bitter cold of the Sierra Nevada mountains in winter, to suffer the loneliness of a life without women, and then to face the great immovability of the earth. Listen to Ms. Kingston: "The granite looked everywhere the same. It had no softer or weaker spots anywhere, the same hard gray. He learned to slide his hand up the handle, lift, slide and swing, a circular, hammering, hammering, hammering. He would bite like

thought. This rock is what is real, not clouds or mist, which make mysterious promises, and when you go through them are nothing."

These stories are her best to date. She describes for us in splendid and compelling detail the very acts of survival which when taken together constitute a whole history of survival strategies—in effect, the Chinese-American experience. The stories are about our forbears, the Chinamen, who led lives that were obscure but yet valorous.

For Maxine Hong Kingston, the purpose, a more personal one, for writing *CHINA MEN* may have been to use it as a process to move toward a more complete understanding of her relationship to her tradition. Writing the *WOMAN WARRIOR* has made her come to terms with the confusion of her childhood and the China women who wandered in and out of the confusion; the labor that went into the writing of *CHINA MEN* has likewise brought her closer to achieving a more exhaustive understanding of the China men who also populated and added to that confusion. It is perhaps this past lack of understanding that has strayed her from the Chinese-American tradition in her personal life and serves now as the impetus driving her to search and write. Her writing suggests that any quest that seeks to identify how one stands in relation to the Chinese-American experience must inevitably deal with connections, believed and felt, between oneself and the China men and women who have forged that experience. Furthermore, it suggests that one needs to examine the connections we have to each other on personal and collective levels, as men to men, women to women and men to women. Whether Ms. Kingston has achieved for herself the understanding she sought, and made peace with the confusion and ghosts of her past, only she can tell us, but because we are able to see the fruits of her peace making, we are all helped along with our own quiet struggles of the spirit as Chinese-American men and women.

Coming up in the next issue of SAMPAN, an interview with Maxine Hong Kingston.

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In "Hito Hata," Japanese Immigrants Portrayed As Neither Saints Or Sinners

Hito Hata, the first full length motion picture about Japanese-Americans, written and produced by Japanese-Americans, has opened to enthusiastic Asian-American audiences in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, and Toronto.

MAKO STARS

The film stars Mako, best known for his work in "Sand Pebbles," "Pacific Overtures," and "Pearls." Mako plays Oda. Oda's story is based on the true experiences of Issei (first generation Japanese immigrants) bachelor laborers living in Los Angeles' Little Tokyo today. Because of anti-miscegenation laws and poverty, many were forced to remain single. Lacking family — and therefore, respectability — they were often overlooked by the Japanese community and their contributions to the building of America were left unrecognized.

After laboring as a railroad worker and then, migrant farm worker, Oda arrives in Little Tokyo on the eve of one of the first Nisei Week celebrations in the early 1930's. There he meets Tatsumi, who becomes his closest friend. Many years later, World War II begins and Oda and Tatsumi are evacuated from Los Angeles and placed in a concentration camp for the duration of the war.

HITO HATA: RAISING THE BANNER

"Hito Hata" means "raise the banner," and is an expression that was commonly used by poor Issei, who migrated to America with plans to return to Japan with enough wealth to enable them to raise banners and flags — an honor given only to the samurai and wealthy lords.

However, for most Issei, America became their home, where for decades they had to contend with poor living conditions, transient low-paying jobs, and racism. Although a few managed to become economically successful, most were stripped of their life savings after Pearl Harbor was bombed in 1941.



Veteran Actor-Director Mako stars as Oda, an Issei (first generation Japanese immigrant) in "Hito Hata." The two-and-a-half-hour drama traces Oda's migratory life as a farm and railway worker, war prisoner, and elderly bachelor in Little Tokyo.

SETTING THE RECORD STRAIGHT

According to "Hito Hata" director Robert Nakamura, a UCLA film instructor who also wrote much of the film's script, there are still many stereotypes and



Standing in his Little Tokyo apartment, Oda, in his nineties, is faced with yet another fight—to save his home from demolition. The transient life of Oda(Mako) is traced in "Hito Hata."

misconceptions about Asian Americans. "I grew up with anti-Asian portrayals," says Nakamura, now 44. "All those World II films presenting stereotypical images of Japanese — and now, films like 'Deer Hunter' and the resurrection of Charlie Chan prove that things haven't changed much."

Nakamura belongs to a small group of dedicated and talented Asian American filmmakers who have produced "Hito Hata" to set the record straight. The two-and-a-half hour film, based on information gathered from interviews, scholarly sources and personal experiences, plots the history

of Issei who led transient, but hard-working lives.

Through "Hito Hata" Nakamura hopes to "show a people who are neither saints nor sinners, who were exploited and often exploited each other, who rebelled as well as acquiesced to oppression."

COMING TO BOSTON

The Asian-American Resource Workshop (AARW) plans to bring "Hito Hata" to Boston April 2-8. For more information, contact Peter Kiang at 876-1002, Fred Houn at 864-2603, or AARW on Thursdays or weekends at 426-5313.

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Sampan TV Listings

- BEANSPROUTS

 - Feb. 2-6, 5 p.m. on Channel 44: A national television series for Chinese-American children.
 - Feb. 2: "Try It, You'll Like It." A young immigrant, Wei-min, still feels embarrassed sometimes about his parents, his language, and his traditional lifestyle, even though his non-Chinese friends accept him.
 - Feb. 3: "Boys and Girls, Girls and Boys." Ann, who is overloaded with home responsibilities, feels she is being treated unfairly as a girl.
 - Feb. 4: "What Can You Show Me?" Robert stands up for his friends, but doesn't speak out for himself.
 - Feb. 5: "Movin' Around, Movin' Out." The Bean Sprouts explore new neighborhoods and Ann helps her older sister face moving away from home.
 - Feb. 6: "Growing Up From Here." The Bean Sprouts celebrate Chinese New Year and look forward to the future as teenagers.
- ASIAN FOCUS

Sundays during Feburary, 9 a.m. on Channel 7: Talk-show host Gloria Chun interviews local Asian personalities.

 - Feb. 1: A Japanese-American playwright from Cambridge.
 - Feb. 8: Winnie Tang, Executive Director of the Chinese-American Civic Association.
 - Feb. 15: Peter Kiang of the Asian American Resource Workshop will discuss the major Asian-American film release "Hito Hata."

Chennault Visits China

Anna Chennault, a member of the Republican Party's finance committee and long astaunch backer of the Nationalist Chinese Government in Taiwan, visited China in January along with Republican Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska and his wife.

The New China News Agency reported that the three had been invited to China by the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Hao Deqing, president of the institute, held a banquet for the three Americans.

It is known that Mrs. Chennault is a long-time member of Washington's China lobby, which has worked actively on behalf of the Nationalist Chinese.

President-elect Ronald Reagan has been denounced by the Chinese press early in his campaign as a result of his statement on upgrading relations with Taiwan.

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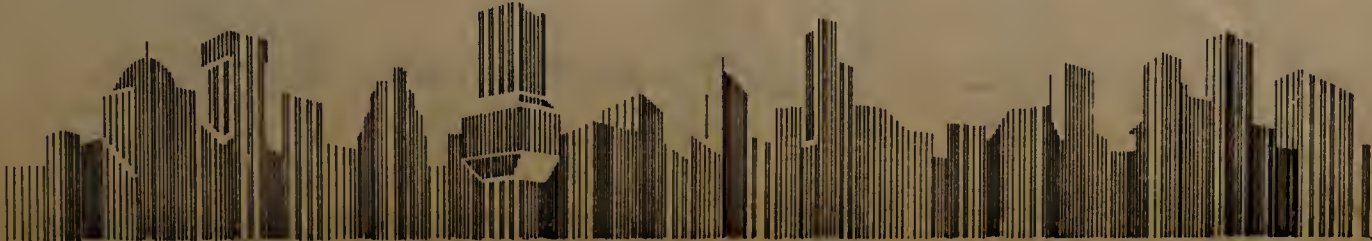
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Wang Labs Come To Chinatown



An Wang comes to Boston

By Pat Walsh
Chinese Economic
Development Council

The Chinese Economic Development Council's [CEDC] purchase of the Boylston Building last month was heralded by CEDC as improving the economic conditions of the community and the revitalization of the area.

The building, located at the corner of Boylston and Washington streets in the heart of Boston's Combat Zone, was bought from Century Building Trust for \$1.25 million. The building will house the first Wang manufacturing plant in Boston and the first Wang Laboratories, Inc. operation in a

U.S. Chinese community.

The six-story Boylston Building contains 105,000 square feet of floor space, plus a basement. Wang is leasing 92 percent of the building, including the upper five floors, for an electronic manufacturing operation. The Lowell-based company expects to provide 250-300 permanent jobs, including supervisory and upper management positions, at income and skill levels higher than those presently available in this community. Jobs will also be created by an arcade of Chinese-owned retail businesses on the street and basement levels. These may include a 200-seat cinema, a drug

store, jewelry, imported goods and furniture shops.

Larry Hsieh, CEDC director of manpower development, will assist in referring Chinatown applicants for work in the new Wang plant, according to CEDC.

Wang Laboratories, Inc. plans to provide its new employees with job-related skill training which may include on-the-job training and English-language classes for non-English speaking employees.

To enable community businesses to locate in the arcade, CEDC plans to rent commercial space in the building at rates lower than those for similar uses in downtown Boston.

Bull Market Is Here

By the Money Man

Stocks are great! The financial columnists have told us so in their many articles. The bull market is here! These proclamations have attracted hordes of institutional (banks, mutual funds, investment counselors, and insurance companies) and "public" buyers. This new discovery has created an exuberance not seen since the halcyon days of 1968. The good times are here again.

Yes, I agree with the bull market thesis. In my estimation this bull market has been and still is divided into two sectors: public and institutional. The public bought into less mature companies, while the institutional sector focussed on the large growth companies.

The public market went through a speculative buying binge that ended

in 1968. The many investors involved during the 1960's remember this exuberant, and sometimes frenzy, period. This sector then went through what a market technician calls an A-B-C or zig zag decline: [1] the first or "A" decline ended in 1970 at the Dow Jones level 627, [2] a rally or "B" advance from the lows si bir quite match the heights or exuberance of the previous peak, [3] a final or "C" decline to the bear market bottom in 1974.

The institutional market for growth stocks topped in the 1972-1973 period. Institutional buying drove such stocks as IBM, Avon, and Disney to unreasonable and unsustainable heights. When they fell in 1974, it caused such disenchantment with stocks, that most growth stocks spent years in the doldrums, absorbing tremendous liquidation. Although the market has risen substantially from the bear

market lows in 1974, many of these past institutional favorites continue to make new lows. Sears Roebuck and K Mart are prime examples of the selling pressures still prevalent.

The current rise of the market, as the columnist and analysts perceive it, is in reality, a belated recognition of a bull market that started in 1974. The institutional market, after trailing the public market by six years, has begun to attract serious equity [stock] buying as an alternative to bonds. With the current high interest rates, stocks are again finding stiff competition from bonds. Nevertheless, impetus for much higher stock prices should come from the reversion of institutions to equities after a long romance with bonds and the exceptionally high cash reserves. With periodic corrections, the bull market should continue into the foreseeable future.

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Youth Learn Chinese Language, Culture In Newton And Lexington

In suburban Boston, there are two Chinese Language Schools affiliated with the Greater Boston Chinese Culture Association (GBCCA): the Lexington Chinese Language School and the Newton Chinese Language School. The schools are non-political, non-profit organizations devoted to the teaching of Chinese language, culture and arts, and to enhancing the understanding and appreciation of Chinese heritage.

At the present time, both schools are operating out of local public schools on Sunday afternoons from 2 to 4 pm. The Chinese Language School calendar coincides with that of the local public schools. Each school is administrated by several parent-elected officers and they each serve on a voluntary basis. Teachers are recruited from the qualified members of the Chinese community and token remunerations are made. The schools operating

budgets are derived mainly from parent donations.

These two schools are coordinated by a School Committee, comprised of a GBCCA representative, officers and parent representatives from each of the schools. Though overseen by the School Committee, the structure and policy of each of the schools are autonomous. The autonomy enables each school to change and implement programs to answer the particular needs of the Chinese families in surrounding localities.

The growing Chinese population in suburban Boston in the early seventies precipitated the opening of a second GBCCA affiliated school in 1972: the Lexington Chinese Language School. Located at the Bridge Elementary School on Middleby Street, it has a current student population of approximately 200 from 140 families. There are 3 kindergarten classes and 12 classes for 6 upper

grades including 2 preparatory classes where English is used as the teaching language. The minimum acceptance age is 4. The Lexington School school hours are also from 2:00-4:00 on Sunday afternoons. The families of the students in Lexington Chinese Language School are largely first generation Chinese Americans. Its present principal, Mr. Michael Hsu, can be contacted at 259-8403 (evenings) for further information.

In addition to the language program, extra-curriculum activities for children include choir singing, court dancing, calligraph, plays etc. Working closely with other GBCCA Committees the schools participated in community events such as Decodeva Museum's, Dragon Boat Festival, etc. Most recently, the court dancing troupe of the Newton Chinese Language School and the choir group from the Lexington Chinese Language

School both performed in the "Orient Express" sponsored by Jordan Marsh. The Newton court dancing troupe also appeared on the channel 7's Asian Focus program.

The Newton Chinese Language School started in 1959—3 years after the first Thanksgiving gathering in 1956 that eventually brought GBCCA into existence. Through the courtesy of the Town of Newton, the school began its operation using the Meadow Brook Junior High School facilities located on Park Street. This was perhaps the first and only Chinese Language School in the suburban Boston area.

In its 21st year, the Newton Chinese Language still conducts classes in Meadow Brook Junior High School. It has a current

student population of about 80 from 50 families. There are one kindergarten class and 8 upper classes in 6 grades. The School hours are from 2:00-4:00 on Sunday afternoons. The family background of the students in the school are rather varied, there are first generation mandarin-speaking and cantonese-speaking families, and there are second and third generation Chinese Americans, and there are Euro-Asian families. The phonetic system used at the School is the ping-ying system. These two texts are well received and widely adopted by many other Chinese language schools throughout the U.S. and Canada. Mr. Frank Chen, current principal can be contacted at 969-5061 (evenings) for further information.

Boston Conference On Chinese Heritage, Aspirations Slated For April

By Richard Koo
Committee for Federation
of Chinese-Americans

A well-attended conference entitled "Chinese-Americans in the Election Year" was held in the Boston area last October, featuring notable speakers such as Mrs. Anna Chennault, Mrs. Esther Kee, and Mr. John Ang Wang, representing President Reagan, former President Carter, and Independent presidential candidate

John Anderson respectively.

A Committee for a Federation of Chinese-Americans, which arose out of the October conference will be conducting a follow-up conference this April to focus on the heritage and aspirations of the Chinese-American community in Boston.

The Committee will attempt to obtain the co-operation of all local Chinese-American groups. The Committee recognizes the

concerted effort of Chinese-Americans who work for the social and economic advancement of Chinese people in the U.S. and advocates collective action among Chinese-Americans so that we may better utilize the American political system for our common benefit.

If you are interested, please contact James Lee at 864-3767 in the evenings for additional information.

Dragon Boat Fest Needs Volunteers

Volunteers are being recruited now to help plan the third annual Dragon Boat Festival, a major celebration slated for early June, complete with a race of dragon boats on the Charles River.

Planners at a January meeting have tentatively selected Saturday, June 6th as the date for the festival and chose the Hatch Shell as the site. Last year's festival drew a crowd of thousands to the all-day event.

Yao-Wu Tang, a member of the Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Association (GBCCA), is heading the Dragon Boat volunteer planning committee and the GBCCA is serving as organizer. However,

the festival is the product of numerous organizational contributions and individual volunteer efforts.

The philosophy behind the festival is to provide a major event organized and sponsored by a wide range of urban and suburban Asian groups who work together to share their cultures.

Volunteers are needed for arts and crafts, boat decorations, performances, fund-raising, publicity and other areas.

If you are interested in helping with the 1981 Dragon Boat Festival, call S.K. Lowe at Chinatown Little City Hall at 542-5931 or 542-6125.

Bilingual Teacher Training Program

Fitchburg State College is offering for the fourth year a bilingual vocational teacher training program to help meet the need for bilingual vocational instructors in Massachusetts. Persons who have six years of experience in a vocational/technical area, a high

school diploma and speak another language besides English are eligible to become a bilingual vocational teacher. The program to train bilingual vocational teachers is part-time, gives college credits, has a schedule designed for working people and offers free tuition.

Many participants are now enjoying the advantages of a new career while serving their community in this important area. If you think you might enjoy preparing for a career as a vocational teacher, call Alan, Marsha or Nancy at 482-7192, Monday through Friday, during normal business hours.

Youth Voc Ed Program

The Chinese-American Civic Assn., is sponsoring a Vocational Education Program for immigrant youth (age 16 to 21). The purpose of the program is to provide English Language training and placement to prepare the students to enter a job training program, higher education, or employment.

If interested, please contact Rayma Mui or Li-Man Mo, at 426-8673, between 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Classes are from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. or from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Monday through Friday for a five-month period.

Prepare For A Career In Banking

ABCD and the Shawmut Bank of Boston have jointly developed a training program for people interested in a banking career. The pilot program, operating at ABCD's downtown headquarters and run by ABCD's Employment and Training Department, will train 100 enrollees during 26-week periods for positions ranging from clerk typists to account clerks. For the nearest Neighborhood Employment Center, call 357-6000.

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We are seeking a detail oriented person to handle all phases of accounts payable processing. Experience helpful, but not required. Call R. DiSalvo (617-267-0123).

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AVANT

Seeking one Full-Time Secretary for typing & filing. Must be fluent in English. Salary \$150 per week to start. Raises in 90 days and 6 months. Yearly merit review thereafter. Please call Dick Quinlan at 369-0860 or send resume to: Dick Quinlan, AVANT, 1 Avant Way, Concord, MA 01742.

SECRETARIES

Greater Boston Legal Services has immediate openings for Secretaries. Must have good typing skills (60 wpm) and enjoy working with professional people. Excellent fringe benefits and salary commensurate with experience. Minorities and handicapped persons are encouraged to apply. Please contact:

Gwendolyn Cochran-Royston
Tel. No. 367-2880

Teacher/Teacher Assistant Opening

Teacher needed to help team teach in pre-school bilingual day care center. Early childhood training experience important prerequisite. Ability to communicate in Cantonese/Toisanese valuable asset.

Send resumé to Acorn Child Care Center, 214 Harrison Ave., Boston, MA 02111.

BILINGUAL SOCIAL WORKER

Clinical social work positions available immediately in both Adult and Pediatric Units of a large medical center. Direct service including group and family modalities; multi-disciplinary teaming; potential for supervision. M.S.W. and ability to communicate in Cantonese/Toisanese.

Please send your resume to Beverly Cohen at New England Medical Center Hospital, 171 Harrison Avenue, Box 795, Boston, MA 02111.

An equal opportunity employer, M/F.



New England Medical Center Hospital

A Unit of the Tufts-New England Medical Center

Technician Program Hospital Pharmacy

Train to become a pharmacy technician through ABCD's New Careers Program. During a year of training, you'll work three quarters in the classroom and labs, and one quarter gaining actual field experience at a health facility.

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- tuition assistance
- a salary while you go to school and do your field work
- educational and career counseling and support
- job placement assistance

A high school diploma or GED, with a background in science or math, is required. December 24, 1980 is the deadline for application.



Call John Bellew or Jenny Ramos, 357-6000, ext. 562, 567.
ABCD New Careers Program
178 Tremont St., Boston, MA 02111

Services

Legal, and educational organization focusses on special needs of Asian communities

Asians have had a long history of legal and extralegal discrimination including, most notably, immigration laws that rendered Asians "unfit for citizenship" until 1965. Despite the abolition of such nativist immigration policies

the legacy of past discrimination still remains.

The legal profession has been largely unresponsive to the particular needs of Asian American communities. To address these

problems, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF), a non-profit organization based in New York, has developed several legal and educational programs in the areas of immigration, employment rights, affirmative action, and access to government benefits.

The following are examples from AALDEF's current activity report:

Chinatown Restaurant Workers.

AALDEF brought several administrative and legal proceedings to enforce wage and hour guarantees in New York City's Chinatown restaurants. Most recently, AALDEF represented several workers in Chinatown's

largest restaurant, who were fired after protesting the management's illegal policy of taking a share of employee tips. The waiters were reinstated with backpay.

Chinatown Garment Workers.

AALDEF has conducted a study of how garment workers in Chinatown are denied unemployment compensation by the lack of bilingual translators and materials. The study has led to substantial administrative reforms including bilingual forms and educational materials.

Affirmative Action

AALDEF represented the Asian American Law Students Association and a Chinese applicant in the suit, *Doherty v.*

Rutgers Law School et al., brought by an unsuccessful white law school applicant who challenged the minority admissions program as reverse discrimination. The action was recently dismissed by the federal district judge who held that the white applicant lacked standing to sue. This case is currently pending in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

These are only a few examples of AALDEF's cases and projects. If you would like more information, would like to make a contribution, or are in need of such services call (212) 966-5932 or write to: Asian-American Legal Defense and Education Fund, 350 Broadway, Suite 308, New York, NY 10013.

CLASSIFIEDS

WESTBOROUGH COUNTRY VILLAGE APARTMENTS FOR THE ELDERLY

Applications are now being accepted for 1 and 2 bedroom units located at 12 Beach Street, Westborough, MA 01581. Rents are based on your income. Please request applications in writing at the above address.

Financed by Mass. Housing Finance Agency. Units available on an open occupancy basis.



THE SECOND PROTECTORY CONGREGATE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY/HANDICAPPED

1 and 2 Bedroom Apartments.

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The Protectory, Inc.

189 Maple St.
Lawrence, MA 01841
or phone 682-7575

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MELROSE

Enjoy the ease and comfort of living in retirement. Come visit the Fuller Levi Gould and Jonathan Cochrane Houses, featuring studios and one bedrooms.

Call 665-6334 for an application. Office open weekdays 8:30-4:30.

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Equal Housing Opportunity

King's Lynne

Midrise, garden, and townhouse apartments with every convenience. Includes gas heat and cooking. Enjoy two pools, tennis courts and clubhouse — From \$385. Take Route No. 1 north to Walnut St., Lynn. Right on O'Callaghan Way. Model open 10-6, Mon.-Fri. For information, call

599-7312

Professionally managed by Corcoran, Mullins, Jennison, Inc.

INDEPENDENCE HOUSE will be opening its doors for the first time. This 150 unit apartment community is specially designed for frail elderly and handicapped. This project is subsidized by HUD under the Section 8 program. Selection of tenants will not be made on the basis of race, color, creed, religion, sex or national origin. For further information, please write to: **Independence House, 1475 Roosevelt Ave., Spfld., MA 01109.**



Equal Housing Opportunity

SAVIN HILL apartments

Applications are being accepted for the Savin Hill Apartments for the Elderly, 130 Auckland Street, Dorchester.

The apartments offer wall to wall carpeting, community and project rooms, and a variety of social services.

Please write to the above address to request an application.

FINANCED BY MASS. HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE HUD SECTION 8 PROGRAM.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED

TABER MILL APARTMENTS In New Bedford, Massachusetts

All new one and two-bedroom apartments specially designed for the elderly and handicapped, located in New Bedford's north end, close to shopping and public transportation.

Rents are based on 25% of income through the HUD Section 8 program for elderly and handicapped persons.

Please write to Taber Mill Apartments, 217 Deane St., New Bedford, or call 996-3111 for an application and rental information.



TELEPHONE: 996-3111

Financed by the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency & HUD
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Equal Housing Opportunity



Handicapped Units Available

HISTORIC PEIRCE HOUSE APTS

88 Chestnut St.
West Newton

The Peirce House combines an historic setting with contemporary luxurious living and architecture for the elder citizens of the Boston area. Subsidized apartments available through the Section 8 Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development

Located conveniently near shopping, community centers, churches, temples and transportation by the T, the Peirce House is only 1-1/2 blocks from Washington St. at West Newton Square (minutes from Mass. Pike exits 16 and 17.) Rents Include: wall to wall carpeting, disposal, community area, lounges, elevator and heat.

Apartments available on an open occupancy basis
Financed by the Massachusetts Housing Finance Agency

For rental information call:

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AT QUEEN ANNE'S GATE.

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Second Day Care Center Opens at 34 Oak St.

The old building at 34 Oak Street, the original site of the Quincy School Community Council and the first Acorn Child Care classroom, has once again become a home for community programs.

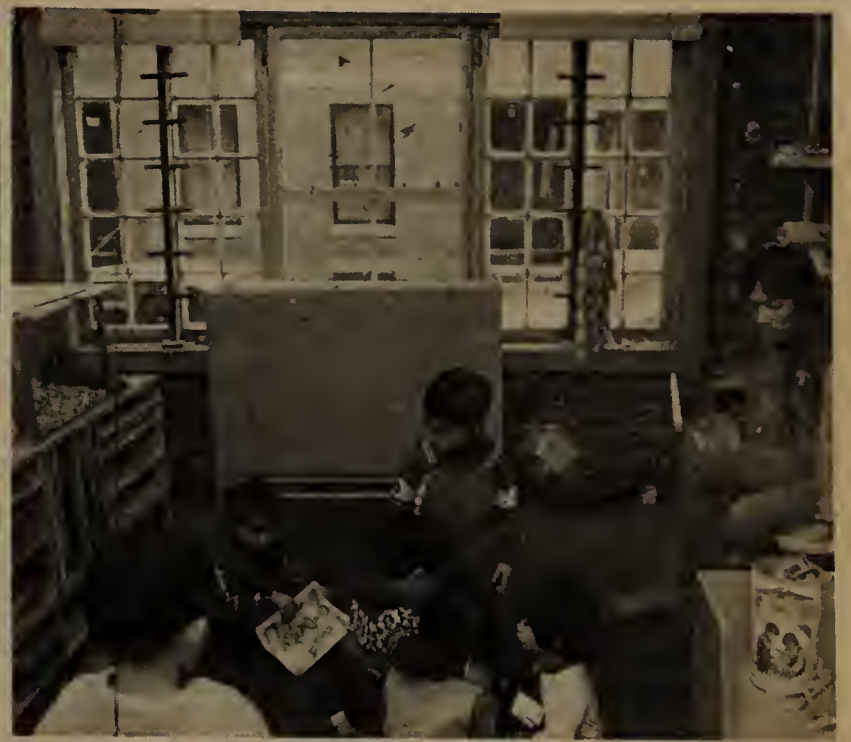
After the completion of the Quincy complex and the Acorn expansion to Tai Tung Housing project, the building continued to house naturalization English classes, church programs and summer camp activities. This activity came to a halt when the building required major repairs.

However, due to the demands for daycare and other program space, and the timely interest of the Department of Social Service, work has begun on the building

once more. The Department of Social Service granted the Acorn Child Care Center a contract to provide services for 14 more children.

The Mabel Louise Riley Trust has committed a capitol grant to renovation if the BRA will provide a five-year lease on the building. Much work remains in meeting these funding requirements. Renovations, begun late last summer, has given the building a renewed life and energy.

After numerous inspections by various city and state agencies, the day care center received approval for operation and opened its doors to children and their families Christmas week.



Toddlers & teachers from the QSCC day care center enjoy their new surroundings in the recently renovated building at 34 Oak St.

CACA Services

The Chinese American Civic Association (CACA) provides a wide range of services at its Multi-Service Center at 684 Washington St., 2nd floor. Employment assistance includes job counseling, job placement, and referral to job training programs provided by both Chinese and Vietnamese counselors. Immigration assistance includes help with visa petitions, change of status, naturalization and translation of documents from Chinese and Vietnamese into English. Housing assistance includes financial counseling and technical assistance to home buyers.

In addition, an education counselor assists young people and recent immigrants with filing applications for college admissions and seeking tuition aid. A staff person from the Social Security Administration assists people with questions or problems in Social Security with the aid of an interpreter on an appointment

basis. And during the heating season, you may apply at CACA for fuel assistance for up to \$750 depending on family circumstances.

Also, during the tax season, bilingual staff members from the IRS and Mass. Department of Revenue will provide tax assistance on Mondays and Wednesdays from February 2 to April 15, 1981 on a walk-in basis. There will be a charge of \$2 for a short form and \$3 for a long form this year, which includes copying and mailing. Those who desire services other than the above can come to CACA, 684 Washington Street, Boston, MA 02111, or call 426-8673 any time from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. The CACA disseminates other helpful information and also makes referrals to agencies for problems beyond its scope.

In addition to these services, the CACA operates several different English language programs. The Adult Education Program at 18

Oxford Street is open to any Chinese person who wants to learn English. The hours are from 9 - 10:30 a.m. and 1 - 3:00 p.m. There is a tuition fee of \$25 per month. Indochinese refugees 16 years or older who are Boston residents can study English from 3 - 5:30 p.m. without charge. For more information on these programs, call 426-9492.

The CACA also operates a Chinese Youth Project which provides vocationally oriented English to Chinese youth between 16 and 21 years of age. Classes are held from 9 - 3 daily and there is no charge. Also, there is a Special Project for Indochinese Youth who are Boston residents and currently out of school. Students must be between 16 and 21 years of age and CETA eligible. There will be a stipend given to students. These vocationally oriented English classes will be held from 9 - 4 daily. Information on these programs may be obtained by calling 426-8673.

Chinese Community Big Sister-Big Brother Program

We Wish You
**A HAPPY
NEW YEAR**

Big Sister Assoc. of Greater Boston
140 Clarendon Street, Boston, MA 02116
Phone: 267-4406

恭賀新禧

Happy New Year



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from the
**American Legion
Chinatown Post**

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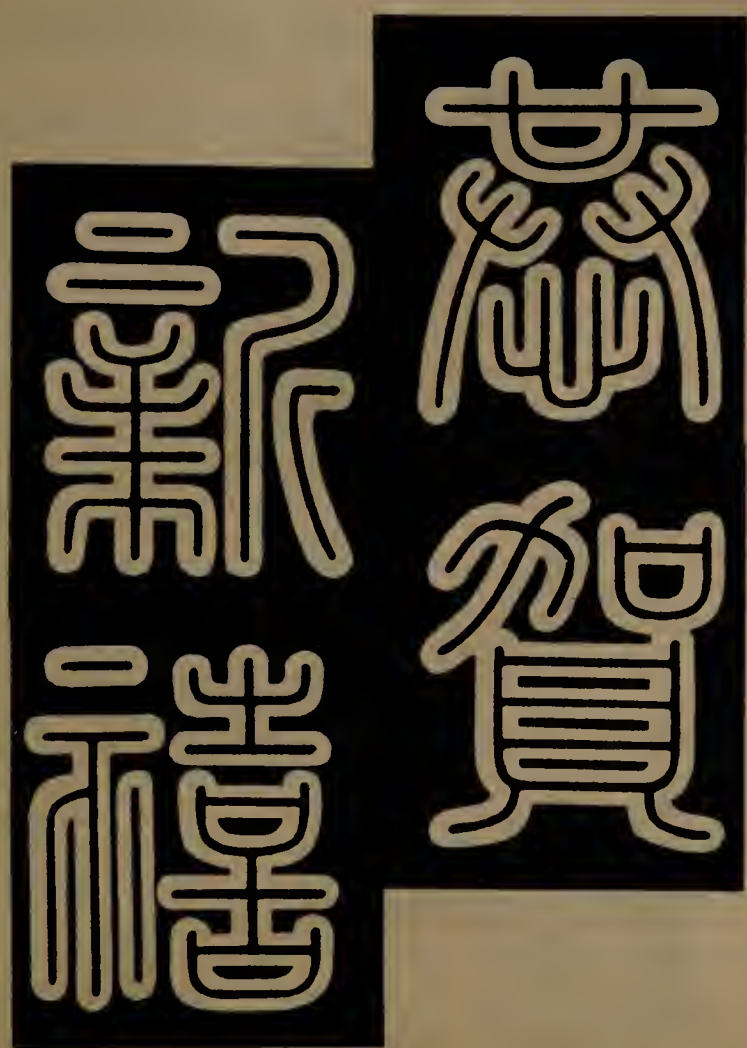
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CEDC Counts On You

華人經濟發展協會

Chinese Economic Development Council, Inc.

20 Hudson Street, Boston, Ma. 02111

As the New Year approaches, our tradition urges us to give thanks for the blessings we received during the past year, our sincere thanks go to the community for their participation, input and support, and to the Board of Directors for their direction in our activities. CEDC is here to benefit you. It is our hope that our efforts will bring prosperity to the community as a whole during the Year of the Rooster.



華人經濟協會年來仰賴僑社先進
鼎力支持賜教及董事會合人多方指
導鼓勵會務日進銘感實深茲際此迎
難送猴之新春佳節本會謹此敬祝各
界友好雞年快樂身心康健





FAMILY HEALTH

South Cove Community Health Center

February 1981

885 Washington St., Boston MA 02111



SIBLING RIVALRY

Doris Wong, M.D.
Pediatrician

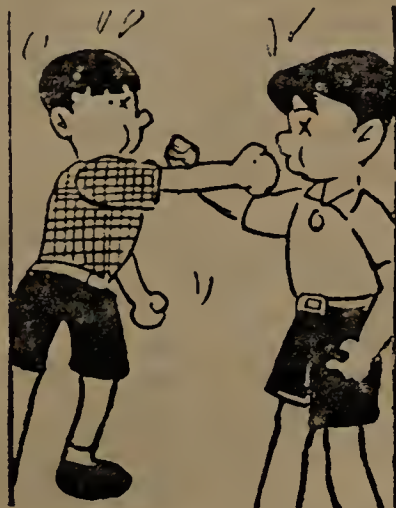
The arrival of a new baby always generates a great deal of excitement in the family. Parents may be overjoyed at the new arrival but older children of the family may not share the same feeling at all. How older siblings react to the stranger very much depends on their age. They may show a variety of responses from total denial of the new baby to such behavior as bedwetting, temper tantrums, or even attacking the baby. However, some children may be very happy and accepting of the new addition.

The older siblings fear the loss of the parents' love because the new baby has become the center of the family's attention. Parents can often help to alleviate this fear so that the arrival of the new baby would cause as little trauma as possible in the older children's emotional life. Here are some suggestions for the parents to keep in mind:

1. It is important to answer all of your older child's questions about babies, childbirths and hospitals at the level of his understanding. Tell him about mother's going to the hospital and reassure him of her return. Let him visit the baby and mother at the hospital if it is allowed.

2. When mother returns home with the new baby, leave the baby to someone else and spend the first few minutes with the older child. This would make him feel loved and special.

3. Let your older child participate in the responsibilities of baby care as much as he is capable of doing, such as fetching a diaper and holding the



baby.

4. Spend some time alone with the older child everyday no matter how busy you may be so that he feels that he still has mother's love and attention.

As the baby grows into a toddler, fighting often breaks out especially among siblings under three years of age. The fighting needs to be ended quickly and mother should not take sides. Parents frequently are protective toward the younger one and routinely punish the older sibling for the fighting. The punishment makes the older child feel guilty that he has hurt the baby and he becomes angry with himself, his younger sibling and his mother. Since he cannot fight his mother, sooner or later he will take it out on the younger sibling or he will start another fight hoping this time mother may side with him. In the case of squabbling among older children beyond the toddler age, it is best to let them work things out on their own with minimum intervention from an adult.

Managing sibling rivalry is one of the most difficult and challenging tasks parents face in rearing their children. Understanding the roots of sibling rivalry and learning to manage it skillfully will lead to a peaceful household.

NAMES FOR YOUR BABY

Margaret Bradley

How do parents choose an American name for their child? There is an abundance of Anglo-American names to choose from and selecting an appropriate name can be difficult. Some good tips for selecting a name are contained in the following two books:

The New Age Baby Name Book, Sue Browder, Workman Publishing Co., New York, 1979

What to Name Your Baby, Maxwell Nurberg and Morris Rosenblum, Collier MacMillan Publishers, 1979

Here are a few suggestions for choosing names:

1. A good method of selecting a name is to choose a name with some personal meaning - select a name that sounds pleasant and which will not embarrass the child.

2. Use the "ear test", say each name you are considering with your family name; use a 2-3 syllable first name with a short family name (surname) or a 1-2 syllable first name with a long family name.

3. Make sure your child's name is easy to pronounce.

4. Include a middle name to facilitate identification.

OVER-THE-COUNTER MEDICATIONS

Mary Quan, Pharmacist

OTC medications are drugs that one can obtain at a drug store without a doctor's prescriptions. Largely, these medications are designed to be used for temporary symptomatic relief of some common health problems, such as minor aches and pains, allergy, common cold, cough, indigestion and constipation, etc.

The following is a brief discussion of three categories of commonly used OTC medications. These are:

1. Analgesics
2. Allergy, cold and cough preparations
3. Antacids

Analgesics are commonly known as pain pills. Items such as Aspirin, Bufferin, Anacin and Tylenol belong in this category. They are often used to relieve aches and pains due to common cold or flu, tension headaches or arthritic joint pain. Although analgesics has become household items in America, they are definitely not harmless. In fact, there is no such thing as a harmless drug. Every drug has both the desirable (or the therapeutic) effects and the undesirable side effects or toxic effects. Depending on the condition under which a drug is used, it can be either helpful or harmful to the human body.

In the case of analgesics, inappropriate use of aspirin can aggravate existing gastric ulcer or can lead to gastritis. Accidental poisoning of children due to ingestion

of aspirin is one of the leading causes of death in the U.S. So, be sure that these medications are well capped and stored away from the reach of young children.

Aside from being used as pain medication, Aspirin and/or Tylenol are used to provide temporary relief of fever due to common cold or flu. However, if fever persists for more than 48 hours while on these medications, a physician should be contacted.

Currently, there are hundreds of allergy, cold and cough preparations available as over-the-counter medications. Some of the more familiar ones are: Sinutabs, Actafed, Robitussin, Sudafed and Coricidin. The basic ingredients in this category of medications are intended to provide relief of symptoms, such as itchiness of throats and eyes, sneezing, coughing and nasal congestion. Undesirable side effects usually experienced from these medications are drowsiness and dry-mouth. While on these medications, one should be aware of the potential hazard due to drowsiness when operating machinery or driving a car. In addition, the use of topical decongestants inappropriately, that is, either using too much or over a prolonged length of time will result in the medication losing its effectiveness. This is known as a "rebound effect". For example rebound congestion occurs when a topical nasal decongestant is used for more than 3-4 days.

Cough preparations can either suppress coughing or facilitate the expectoration of phlegm. Non-productive cough or wet cough requires an expectorant. Consult your physicians or pharmacists as to the type of cough preparation you should use for a particular condition.

Antacids are used for the symptomatic relief of indigestion due to overeating or drinking, sour stomach, heartburn or for long-term treatment of chronic peptic ulcer disease. Commonly known antacids are Maalox, Milk of Magnesia, Mylanta and Tums. When choosing an antacid, one should be aware of its sodium content. This is especially important for those individuals that are on a restricted low salt diet due to hypertension or cardiac problems. Furthermore, the ingestion of antacids interfere with the absorption of other drugs especially when the two are taken at the same time. Lastly, overuse of antacids can lead to either constipation or diarrhea.

In summary, on the use of OTC medications, one should bear in mind the following guidelines:

1. Seek the advice of your physician/pharmacist for the appropriate OTC items for your condition.

2. Read the directions for use on the label and follow its instructions as to the dose and frequency of medication. The philosophy "if one is good, then two is better" does not apply to the use of any medication; excess medication is dangerous.

3. If symptomatic relief is not obtained within an appropriate time contact a physician.

PSYCHOLOGISTS: WHAT DO THEY DO?

Connie Chan, Psychologist

Have you or your child ever been referred to a psychologist, or for psychological testing? Do you know what a psychologist does?

A psychologist provides several services: Psychological testing and evaluations; psychotherapy with children, adults, families and groups; consultation to educational and medical services; and teaching.

After graduating from college, a psychologist receives several years of academic and clinical training based on research and theories on human behavior.

What is the difference between a psychologist and a psychiatrist?

While psychologists and psychiatrists provide some of the same services, such as therapy, their orientation and training are different, and they each provide services unique to their profession. Psychologists do psychological testing and their training is based upon psychological theories of personality, development and human behavior. Psychiatrists receive medical training and provide diagnosis and treatment for mental illnesses including the prescription of drugs.

Continued on page 2



The Adolescent Clinic [CATCH] received a grant this year to deter adolescent use of tobacco and alcohol. The project, titled Asian Teen Life [ATL], will focus primarily on the social and psychological factors which are involved in the development of smoking and drinking habits as well as other health risk behaviors. A 12-week curriculum is scheduled to begin in mid-January at those Boston middle and high schools which have a large enrollment of Asian-American students.

HELP! MY CHILD WON'T EAT!



Mabel Wang, R.D.

The common complaint among parents of toddlers is that their children refuse to eat. Very often these same parents are more concerned with how much their child eats rather than what he/she eats. What these parents apparently forget is that the child's appetite closely parallels that of his growth. By the time he reaches two, child's rate of growth slows down considerably compared to that when he was an infant. As his growth rate decreases, so does his appetite. It is also at this point the child begins to develop his likes and dislikes. Forcing a child to eat only makes him resist more. This is not because he is defiant to authority nor is he stubborn or naughty. It is merely a natural reaction towards coercion.

Instead the parents should notice more closely the nutritional value of the foods offered to their child. Foods with little nutritional value such as candies, tonics and chips should not be too accessible to the child. They not only contain little nutrients, they may also ruin the child's appetite for more important foods. The timing of snacks is important. If snacks are available whenever the child demands them, good appetite shouldn't be expected at

meals.

No amount of cajoling or threats will make a child eat. Nor is mealtime a time for discipline. No one would have a good appetite if he/she were unhappy.

Parents should avoid creating scenes during mealtimes such as insisting that the child be neat in self-feeding, doing tricks to make the child eat, or even casting anxious looks at the child's bowl. The food should be put before the child and he should be free to choose what he wants. It should be made attractive-children like bright colors. It is always better to put a small amount in his bowl and let him ask for more, if he wants. If the child does not want the food, it should be taken away without comments. There should then be nothing between meals.

As long as the child's appetite is poor, it is unwise to give more than 2-3 cups of milk per day. While milk is nutritious and needed for a child's growth, it does not contain iron. Excessive milk will prevent the child from eating other nutritious iron-rich foods which are needed for his growth. Lastly, the child should get as much outdoor exercise as possible without being over-fatigued. This may help with his appetite.

FLU UPDATE

Carolyn Leung, R.N.



What is the Flu?

It is a short name for influenza virus. It can be spread from person to person and generally affects people in such a way that they may develop fever, chills, headache, coughing, muscular aches and pain. The duration of illness may be from a few days to a week; it may be longer for some people especially those with diabetes, heart, lung or kidney disease and anemia. The risk of complications is also higher for those who are 65 years of age or older. All of the people in the above category should consider obtaining a flu injection.

What is a Flu Injection?

Flu injections are vaccines that produce antibodies against influenza viruses. This winter, the vaccines will offer protection against three influenza strains which are predicted to be in the Massachusetts area (A / Brazil, A / Bangkok, B / Singapore). The flu vaccine is not recommended for the following people: those with a history of an allergy to eggs, chicken, chicken feathers, chicken dander, pregnant females and infants under 3. Side effects from the injections are usually minimal, although reports of a sore arm for 2-4 days, fever, chills, headaches and muscular aches have occurred in less than 4% of the population. Check with your nurse or doctor if you feel you might have any of the above reactions.

CONTACT LENSES

Terry Chin, O.D.
Optometrist

Contact lenses are becoming increasingly popular. Some of the reasons for the use of contact lenses are cosmetic, sports (except swimming), high glass prescription (thick glasses), or keratoconus (a disease of the cornea).

Presently, contact lenses are available in three forms: hard, gas permeable and soft lenses. Hard and gas permeable lenses are both hard to the touch, the difference being that the gas permeable lenses are made of a more permeable substance than the hard lenses. Since contact lenses are applied directly over the cornea of the eye, gas permeability is an important factor as it allows more oxygen to go through the lenses to the cornea. Soft lenses are soft to the touch and the material is also permeable.

The quality of vision or sharpness is usually better with the hard or gas permeable lenses. Also, hard lenses last longer than soft lenses. However, the soft lenses are much more comfortable to wear.

No matter which lens one chooses, good hygiene is very important. Poor hygiene can lead to infection of the eyes. Contact lenses are not suitable for people who have inflammation or degeneration of the cornea or conjunctiva of lids. They also are not advisable for those who live in a dusty environment and those who have poor personal hygiene.

Persons who are considering contact lenses should talk with their optometrist or ophthalmologist about whether he or she would be a good candidate for contact lenses.

Family Health
Editorial Committee

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Coordinator

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Laura Chan

Palm Jong

Sue Chin Ponte

Mabel Wang

Translators:

Siu-Lam Lee

Man-Shiu Yung

STAFF NEWS

We would like to extend a warm welcome to the following people who joined the Health Center staff in recent months:

Kathryn Ann Atchison, D.D.S., joined the staff of the Dental Department on a part-time basis. On graduating from Marquette University Dental School, she was involved with clinical teaching and also, some private dental practice. Presently, Dr. Atchison is attending the Master of Public Health Program at Boston University.

Connie Chan, a clinical psychologist, was born in Hong Kong and grew up in Hawaii. She studied at Princeton University and presently is completing work for her doctoral degree at Boston University. She was trained at Cambridge Hospital and Children's Hospital. Ms. Chan keeps herself fit by training for long distance marathons.

Neil Corkum joined the administrative staff as Assistant Administrator. He is a graduate of Providence College with a degree in Health Services Administration. Mr. Corkum currently resides in New Bedford.

Albert Gaw, M.D., our part-time consultant psychiatrist, works at the Veterans Hospital in Bedford and also has a private practice. Dr. Gaw's involvement with the Health Center dates back to 1970 when he was one of the Task Force members who helped plan for the South Cove Health Center.

Daniel Lam was appointed Director of Mental Health, Social Services and Health Education in October 1980. He holds master's degrees in counseling/Psychological services and Interpersonal Cross-cultural Communications, and a doctorate in Counseling/Administration. Dr. Lam has worked in the areas of mental health and social services in Cambodia, Vietnam, Hong Kong and the United States.

Suzanna Lau joined the Obstetrics/Gynecology team as a family planning counselor. She comes to us from Hong Kong where she worked as a school librarian.

Norman Mar, a clinical psychologist, came from Seattle, Washington. After studying at the University of Washington, he attended Boston University and was awarded a Ph.D. in Psychology in 1979. In addition to working at the Health Center, Dr. Mar is on the staff of two other clinics and has been a psychological consultant to police and fire departments in Boston and other cities.

Jennie Yee received her master's degree in clinical psychology from San Francisco State University. Presently a doctoral candidate at Boston University, Jennie completed her training at McLean Hospital. She also is on the staff of the Judge Baker Child Guidance Clinic. Ms. Yee has been very active in Asian-American affairs in the community.

Psychologists: What do they do? *Continued from page 1*

What is psychological testing and evaluation?

Children are often referred for psychological testing and evaluation of school problems or learning difficulties. A psychological evaluation typically includes an intellectual assessment which measures a person's strengths and weakness. These tests measure how well a child is doing in comparison to others in his/her age group. They test how much a child has already learned as well as how much intellectual potential he/she has. There is usually an evaluation of how well adjusted the child is—in school, at home and with friends. For an adult, psychological evaluation covers the same areas, with more of a focus on personality characteristics and behavior. Other kinds of psychological testing include: achievement tests, tests of infant development, perceptual motor skills and screening for mental retardation.

What is therapy and play therapy?

A child or adult with personal problems may be referred for individual therapy. With adults, this is usually a "talk therapy"—where the psychologist and the client develop a relationship and work together to understand the difficulties and help the individual develop a better understanding of himself and his actions. With children, the psychologist helps a child to express himself through play as well as through words. A psychologist tries to create a trusting environment where the child can feel free to express himself. As with adults, the goal in therapy is to work together to understand what the difficulties are and how the child can make things better in his life.

In addition, the psychology staff also leads therapy groups where individuals who have similar problems and concerns may talk together and provide support/help to each other.



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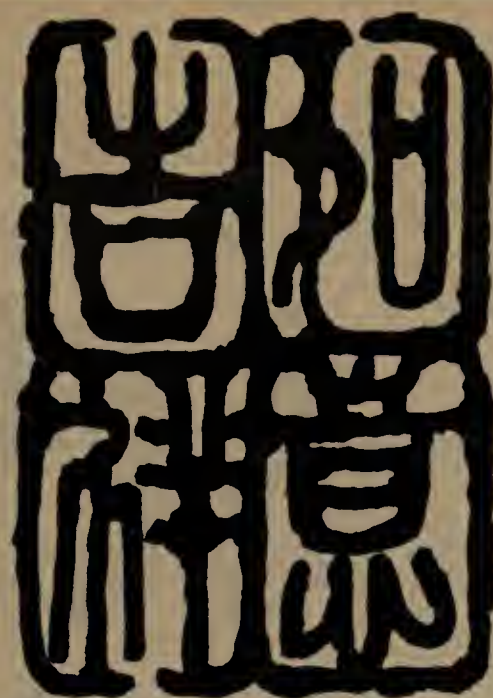
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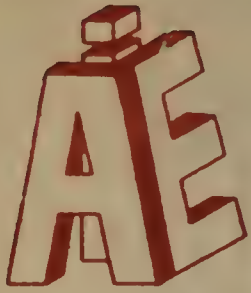
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怎樣處理孩子們之間的爭吵及妒嫉心理

寧克良
兒科醫生

新生的嬰兒常給家裏帶來無限的喜悅，做父母的常覺得嬰兒的哥哥姐姐們也應該有同樣的感受，可是常常小哥哥姐姐們並不覺得高興，反而會說要把小弟弟妹妹送給別人，或無緣無故的揪嬰兒的頭髮或甚至會打他一拳。等到嬰兒會走動後，小孩子們又會時常爭吵，如果做父母的處理不當或是懲罰不公平會鬧得家裏雞犬不寧，將來兄弟姊妹之間的感情也會惡劣。

小孩子們自然會對新生的弟弟妹妹妒嫉，因為父母轉移注意力的對象，將時間及精力都集中在嬰兒身上，哥哥姐姐們會覺得失寵於父母因而憂慮及氣憤。做父母的應該盡量減輕他們的這種負擔，下列數點可供參考。

- (1) 在嬰兒未出生以前，父母應告訴其他孩子們母親將去醫院分娩，盡可能要帶他們去醫院探訪母親及新生的弟弟或妹妹。
- (2) 母親從醫院回來的那天，應將嬰兒暫交給父親或他家人一會兒，好讓哥哥姐姐們和母親多接近，這樣他們會覺得母親是依然喜愛他們的。
- (3) 在能力範圍內，盡量讓年長的小孩參與和分擔照顧嬰兒：例如取尿片和抱嬰兒。這樣可令他們感到是母親及嬰兒關係中的一部份。

(4) 無論你怎樣忙，每天抽空和年紀稍長的小孩相處片刻，他們便會感到母愛和受到母親注意力。

(5) 嬰兒會行以後，打架的事情常會發生。三歲以下的兄弟姊妹之間發生的機會特別更多。凡有打架，都應立即制止。母親不可偏袒任何一方。有些家長常偏袒較年輕的一方而循例責罰較年長的。這種責罰常令較年長的兄姐因而自疚，覺得傷害了嬰兒，而對自己、嬰兒及母親產生忿怒。可是因為他不能和母親抗衡，遲早便會將這些怨氣發洩在那嬰兒上。他亦會煽動另一場打架事情，希望這次母親或會袒護他。

(6) 到嬰兒已過了學行階段以後，孩童們因事發生爭吵

健康常識測驗

健康教育員 何玉容

- ① 懷孕期間，一天飲數杯咖啡，可能對胎兒有害，和引致生產有先天缺陷的胎兒。
- ② 用人造奶 (FORMULA MILK) 餵飼的嬰兒應聞中飲蜜糖。

時，家長最好盡少干預而聽由他們自行解決糾紛。處理兄弟姊妹間的敵對競爭是養育兒子過程中最困難和最具有挑戰性的任務。能夠明白敵對競爭的根源和學到怎樣適當處理將會令到家庭生活和諧及令到兒女間培養出一段永久的友誼。

③ 不吸煙的人吸了香煙的煙霧也會對身體有害。對 錯
④ 作劇烈運動或田徑比賽時飲流質飲品會產生危險。對 錯
⑤ 患梅毒者經過治療後，他的驗血結果將無病毒存在的反應。

健康常識測驗答案

① 對。根據最近醫學研究結果，若懷懷孕老風相當於每人每天十二杯咖啡份量後，便會生產有缺陷的小老鼠。咖啡鹼是一種在茶、咖啡、可樂之類的飲品，和有些藥物，內含有的刺激素。美國聯邦政府食物及醫藥管理部門警告在等待分娩的母親要盡量少用含咖啡鹼的食物。不過，實驗卻沒有證實每天一至兩杯茶或咖啡亦會對後代有不良影響。

到目前為止，實驗只是用老鼠為試驗品，而老鼠亦可能對咖啡鹼的新陳代謝作用和人有所不同。
② 錯。在加州，從嬰孩食物中毒 (BOTULISM, 臘腸毒菌病) 的實驗中顯示出蜜糖可能是這些嬰孩發炎的來源。加州衛生局和 SIOUX 蜜糖協會警告不要餵未滿一歲的嬰兒蜜糖或含有蜜糖食物。

③ 對。雖然證據仍未完全，但最近實驗指出，不抽煙的人，若常常處在煙霧瀰漫的環境中，亦可以妨害肺部健康。實驗的觀察對象是五至九歲的孩童，若父母均抽煙，肺部機能便減弱。
④ 錯。作劇烈運動時，出汗會令身體消耗大量水份。缺少液體可引致脫水作用。運動員應在競賽時避免口渴。
⑤ 錯。當病人接受盤尼西林注射後，梅毒便會被醫治好。不過，在數年內的驗血結果仍會是肯定的。醫生仍要你定期的接受驗血，務求檢驗結果回復正常。不過患者在這期間不需再作盤尼西林注射。

怎樣替嬰兒取名

白瑪嘉莉

在這時代有一個美式名字 (教名) 比起以前或甚至比起五十年前更重要。從前的人比較拘禮，多以先生、夫人、或小姐表示互相稱呼。今日却不然，現在的風氣却是以名字稱呼。

父母如何替孩子選擇美式名字呢？英美語中的名字很多，挑選一個適當的名字實在不容易。下面兩本書包括不少關於取名的好資料：

新時代嬰孩名冊 (The New Age Baby Name Book)，作者 Sue Browder；出版社 Workman Publishing co., New York，一九七九年版。

怎樣替你的嬰兒取名 (What To Name Your Baby)，作者是 Maxwell Nurberg and Morris Rosenblum，出版社 Collier MacMillin Publisher，一九七九年版。

這裡有一些關於選擇名字的建議：

(1) 選擇名字時要考慮它的意義。最好選一個悅耳的，而不會令到孩子覺得尷尬的名字。有些名字是綽號 (花名)、及渾名或略稱，可能有特別的含意。

(2) 用聽覺來幫助決定。將你考慮中的每一個名字連同你的姓氏一起讀出聲來；姓的音節少就配以兩個或三個音節的名，姓的音節多就配單音或雙音的名字。

(3) 名字應該易於發音。

(4) 加上一個 L 中間的名字更容易辨認。例如黃約翰 (John Wong) 之間再加多一個名，可以將一個黃約翰和另一個分出，因為取黃約翰這姓名的人可能很多。

在美國，以姓為名愈來愈普遍。西摩、雪萊、李斯達、候活、羅素、和德格拉斯都是從姓氏變成名字的例子。渾名和教名的略稱則似乎是有些地方的人想對妖靈隱瞞真名而使用。下面列出一些最常見的英美式名字，它們的來源和意義：

威廉 (William)：德文，堅毅的保衛者。
查理士 (Charles)：德文，大丈夫或強人。

佐治 (George)：希臘文，農夫。
羅拔 (Robert)：英文，光芒的聲譽。
湯姆士 (Thomas)：以色列文，學生的。
亨利 (Henry)：德文，治家者。
約瑟 (Joseph)：以色列文，百子千孫。
愛德華 (Edward)：英文，快樂的保衛者。
約翰 (John)：以色列文，耶和華賜福了。
米高 (Michael)：以色列文，肖主的人。
永勝 (Vincent)：拉丁文，勝利者。
瑪琍 (Mary)：聖經新約，基督之母。

伊莉莎伯 (Elizabeth)：以色列文，神的誓言。
芭芭拉 (Barbara)：希臘文，陌生人。
多魯非 (Dorothy)：希臘文，神的禮物。
瑪嘉烈 (Margaret)：拉丁文，一顆珍珠。
露美 (Ruth)：以色列文，美麗。
柏力茜亞 (Patricia)：德文，生於豪門的。
康士丹斯 (Constance)：拉丁文，恒心 (亦即康妮 Connie)。
賓妮 (Bonnie)：出處不明，善良的，靈巧的。
海倫 (Helen)：希臘文，聰明的。



第 8 期

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流行性感冒新知

(註冊護士) 梁羅玲

什麼是流行性感冒？

流行性感冒是因為受這種疾病的過濃性病毒所侵襲而引起的。患者會發熱發冷、頭痛、咳嗽及肌肉疼痛，同時可能會將疾病傳染給別人。病發期由數日或延至一星期以上不等。且流行性感冒可使人的身體抵抗力減低，故此如病者本身已患有糖尿病、心臟病、肝病、腎病或貧血的話，就很容易引起其他併發症。六十五歲以上的老人患了此疾病，其危險性較年輕患者為高。所以凡已患上上述各種慢性病人及六十五歲以上的老年人應考慮及早接受流行性感冒預防疫苗的注射。

射。

接受疫苗注射後的反應並不嚴重。只有百分之四以下的人在打針後覺得臂痛、發冷發熱、頭痛及肌肉酸痛。如你認為會產生上述反應的話，請告訴你的醫生或護士。

各社區醫療中心及公共衛生診療所均設免費流行性感冒防疫針注射服務。注射多在每年十月及十一月進行。

請幫忙，

我的孩子不肯進食

有幼童的父母，常埋怨他們的

什麼？流行性感冒預防針？

流行性感冒預防針是把這疾病的疫苗注射入身體內而使體內產生對這種病毒的抵抗能力。今年冬季，我們預測下列三類型的流行性感冒將在麻省地區內傳播：

- (1) 巴西 A 型
 - (2) 曼谷 A 型
 - (3) 星加坡 B 型
- 孕婦、三歲以下兒童及對雞蛋、鵝毛發生敏感者均不宜接受注射。

薯片這類營養價值低的食物，就不應該讓孩子容易地取到。這些食物不但缺少營養，還會損壞胃口。吃零食的時間和次數也是非常重要。如果孩子每次索取零食都從心所欲，吃飯時就不會有好胃口了。那時甘言或威嚇也不易使孩子進食。同時，亦最好不要在吃飯時教訓孩子，沒有人在心

情不好時，仍有好胃口的。

做父母的應該避免在吃飯時將小事化大：例如一定要孩子很整潔地自己進食，千方百計哄孩子吃東西，或非常焦慮地看著孩子的飯碗。應該把食物放在孩子面前，然後讓他自由選擇。食物應具有吸引力，因為孩子們都喜歡鮮豔的顏色。一般來說，最好先放少量在碗內，等他覺得不夠時，再向你索取。如果孩子不想吃，最好不要評論地把他食物拿開。以後便不要在正餐前後給以零食了。孩子的胃口差時，不要每天給多過兩三杯的牛奶。

雖然牛奶的豐富營養可促進孩子的成長，但它却不含鐵質。飲過量的牛奶會妨礙孩子進食其他含有豐富鐵質的食物。最後，孩子應該多作不會使他過勞的戶外運動，因為運動可使他胃口增加。

王家麟

職員通訊

本中心熱烈歡迎下列人士最近加入本中心職員行列，茲簡介如下：

愛全臣，牙醫博士。加入牙醫部為部份時間職員。她畢業於 MA-ROUETTE 大學牙科醫學院，之後參與該校臨床教務並私執醫業。愛全臣博士現於波士頓大學供讀公共衛生碩士學位。

陳承慧，心理學家。陳君生於香港，長於檀香山，曾肄業 PRINCETON 大學，將完成波士頓大學之心理學博士學位。除在大學供讀外，陳君也會在 CAMBRIDGE 醫院及兒童醫院受訓。工畢課餘，陳君以長途馬拉松賽跑為健身運動。

郭鑒，助理行政主任。郭鑒君畢業於 PROVIDENCE 大學，獲衛生服務行政學位後，加入中心為助理行政主任。他現居 NEW BEDFORD。

吳俊傑，心理學醫生。加入本中心為部份時間心理科諮詢醫生。吳君現任職於 BEDFORD 退伍軍人醫院，並私執醫業。遠自一九七零

年間，吳醫生則已參與籌備成立本中心之行動小組。

林耀鴻，今年十月間，在本中心聘請林君為心理健康、社會服務及健康教育主任。林君曾修畢輔導及心理服務碩士學位，及輔導行政博士學位。林博士工作經驗包括高棉、越南、香港及美國等地參與心理健康及社會服務等工作。

馬永寧，心理學家。馬君來自西雅圖，曾肄業於華盛頓大學，畢業於波士頓大學，獲心理學博士學位。除在本中心服務外，馬博士也參與其它心理健康中心工作，並擔任波士頓警局，消防局之諮詢工作。

余彤影，心理學家。余君曾在三藩市州立大學修畢臨床心理學碩士學位，繼而肄業於波士頓大學，現為該校心理學博士學位候選人。余君曾受訓於 MELEAN 醫院，任職於 JUDGE BAKER 兒童輔導中心，並活躍於亞美社區工作。

劉小雁，家庭計劃輔導員。劉君來自香港，最近加入本中心為家庭計劃輔導員，來美前曾任學校圖書館工作。

隱形眼鏡

驗光專家 Terry Chin

隱形眼鏡漸趨流行，理由是不但比較美觀，而且便於運動（游泳除外），及有深度近視，或有角膜突出症。

現時有三種隱形眼鏡：硬性、軟性和能透氣種類。硬性和透氣的眼鏡接觸時都會感到硬。其分別：透氣眼鏡用比較有透氣性的物質製造。由於隱形眼鏡是直接放在眼球角膜之上，透氣的眼鏡可令氧氣透過而輸送給角膜細胞。軟性眼鏡除了較軟之外，亦是由較有透透性物質製造。

用起硬性和透氣隱形眼鏡時，視覺比較清晰和銳利。硬性眼鏡亦比較軟性眼鏡持久耐用。可是，軟性眼鏡則戴用時舒適。

不論你想選擇那一種隱形眼鏡，必要注重衛生，不良衛生可引起眼球發炎，所以不重衛生的人，不宜戴隱形眼鏡。另外患有角膜及眼皮發炎及退化症的人亦不能戴隱形眼鏡。在塵埃過多的環境也不適於戴隱形眼鏡。

在考慮戴隱形眼鏡時，應該和驗光專家或眼科醫生商量。

青年讀者來信

親愛的健康指導員：

我是個十六歲的男孩，但我的朋友都稱我做矮個子，因為我的年紀來算，我實在是太矮小了。我的妹妹今年才十四歲，為何她卻比我更高及更重呢？我是否停止發育長高呢？我又怎能增高呢？

何時高上

親愛的何時高先生：

女孩子（十至十二歲）通常比男孩（十四至十六歲）增高發育得快。可是男孩在中學畢業時期通常都會迎頭趕上女孩子。一個人的身高及體重通常與下列幾點有關：(1) 父母之遺傳（父母長得高與否）；(2) 足夠的營養及良好的健康；(3) 個人的發育荷爾蒙分泌。所以一個人到底會長得多高是很難斷定的。

關於體重方面，應盡可能飽吃三餐。同時每次膳食應該是一份營養平均的標準餐，包括蔬菜、肉類、生果、穀類及牛奶類食物。如果你有興趣增重，除飽吃三餐之外，應多吃其他雜糧，包括燕士、硬壳果仁（例如花生、胡桃、杏仁等）、雪糕、營養麵包、塗果醬、嗜利或花生醬。

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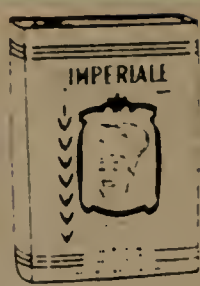
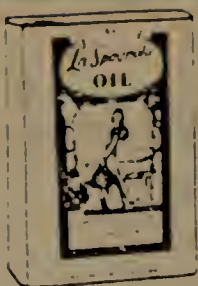
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續上版

「過新年」是我們中國人一年之中最重要的大事之一，一方面這是除舊佈新，充滿希望的開始；另一方面也是結束過去，計劃未來的時刻。

吃年糕，象徵年年高昇

春種秋收忙，過年喜洋洋

不論

南北，過年一定要吃年糕，是用黏性的糯米粉做成的，北方有一種黃色「黏黍」，用它們蒸成年糕，黃黃的顏色，就像用栗子粉蒸的一樣；北方有一種「金銀年糕」就是用白糯米粉和黃黏黍粉製成的，起個「金銀年糕」的名字，意思是預祝明年大發財源。

一年復始，恭賀發財

一年

之始，為了一年的順利吉祥，誰也不許說「不吉利」的話，更忌諱「破」、「損」、「傷」、「害」等字樣，人與人之間變得充滿了祥和，忘掉了過去的不愉快，走在街頭人人笑臉相迎，彼此道一聲「恭賀發財」。這時候家裏不斷有親友來拜年，自己也要到親友家去答拜，看望長輩，唯有此時大家才有空閒，談笑風生，聊聊天。

由除夕到正月初六這幾天，是大家消閒娛樂的日子。官府，還沒有「開印」，書房裏放了學，各行各業的工人都放了工，商店都打了烊，這原是讓大家可以休息娛樂的日子，盡量的尋求快樂，使緊張的心情放鬆一下，然後才有精神迎接辛苦忙碌的一年。

正月初六日（南方是初五）開了市，一切恢復正常，各商店開始作買賣，工人也上了工，只有學生們還要再玩幾天，直等到正月十五日上元節，看完了花燈，大家才意猶未足的各自回到自己的工作崗位。

殺雞宰鴨，準備過年

農家

自己家裏養豬，當然不必去買肉，城市裏好準備年菜，否則就來不及了；當然還要殺雞宰鴨，魚蝦，雞力使家裏年菜豐盛充足，一則慰勞一家人一年的辛勞，二則新年期間總有親友來拜年，也該留些酒菜，飯桌上不能總是擺出平常吃的青菜豆腐等。不論南北，除夕那天一定要吃好一大鍋「年飯」，足夠兩三天吃的，因為元旦那天不可以煮飯，要吃除夕存下來的「年飯」，意思是家中存糧。除夕那天吃年飯，一定得有魚，魚也不能吃光，要把魚收起來，意思是「年年有餘」，這都是為取吉利的。北方人以麵食為主，所以要先蒸出好多饅頭包子來，準備新年裏吃，當然也要煮一鍋「年飯」的，不過北方人過年初一要吃水餃，而且初一「許吃飯」，據說是怕犯口舌，這當然是傳統的迷信。

一元復始，萬象更新，本刊同人謹此敬祝各位讀者萬事如意！

舢舨月刊自一九七二年十月創刊以來，迄今已有八年多的歷史。在這段年月中蒙各界各方人士撰稿、翻譯、採訪、印刷、發行與贊助等等熱心的友助，方能以文字圖刊為僑界開闢一個包括思想交流、時事報導、而登載各項華埠與僑界面臨之重大事件的公開討論園地。在這段期間中，承蒙各方人士友助，特此致謝。

舢舨月刊因經費不足、人手缺乏的缘故，以至由去年十月起停刊五個月。本期乃是由數位自願者熱心協助訪問、撰稿、翻譯、發行連絡；多方團體賜稿支持；HONEYWELL電腦公司捐助而各位廣告支持下得以復刊。故亦特此致謝。

自創刊以來，舢舨的內容一直是屬於波士頓地區的僑胞們的。因本刊當前的需要，今後仍盼各方熱心有意自願協助撰稿、翻譯、推銷廣告（另付佣金）之人士譬如為波士頓僑界文學服務的陣容，請逕電426-8673而鄧太接洽或詢詳情。

本期並備有下刊之讀者意見表，目的為收集資料策劃日後刊業之用。請諸位抽出幾分鐘的時間填寫，並在二月廿日之前寄回或交回波士頓華盛頓街六百八十四號華美福利會舢舨月刊收（SAM PAN MONTHLY, 684 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON, MA 02111）。

舢舨月刊讀者意見表

1. 你如何知道本刊？ 朋友介紹 _____，在華埠則到 _____，其他 _____
2. 你是否經常閱讀本刊？ 每期均閱 _____，有時閱讀 _____，很少閱讀 _____
3. 你最喜歡那類文章？ 新聞 _____，專訪 _____，特稿 _____，其他 _____
4. 你最不喜歡那類文章？ 新聞 _____，專訪 _____，特稿 _____，其他 _____
5. 以1為最優先，請依1至10的次序，依序填出你最喜歡的文章。

社區新聞 _____	文化動態 _____
波士頓政治 _____	運動新聞 _____
麻省政治 _____	商業新聞 _____
有關波士頓僑界之報導 _____	華商/僑商之影響 _____
全國性與國際政治 _____	其他(請註明) _____

6. 本期附有華人服務中心四頁季刊，你是否喜歡閱讀此一服務特刊？ 是 _____ 否 _____，如果你的答案為「是」，請依上項，依1-10的次序，依序填寫你最喜歡的文章。

品行與育兒常識 _____	營養 _____
常見疾病 _____	牙科 _____
心理健康 _____	少年健康與有關項目 _____
保健抗疾之預防 _____	其他(請註明) _____

2. 個人資料(不需具名)

年齡: 15-24 _____ 45-54 _____ 性別: 男 _____ 女 _____
25-34 _____ 55-64 _____ 職業: _____
35-44 _____ 65以上 _____ (學生 _____)

每年收入(美元): 7,000以下 _____ 15,001-20,000 _____
7,001-9,000 _____ 20,001-25,000 _____
9,001-10,000 _____ 25,000以上 _____
10,000-15,000 _____

出生地: _____ 語言: 廣東話 _____, 國語 _____
台山話 _____, 其他 _____

目前居住之城市: 波士頓 _____, 其他 _____

7. 在你家中，共有幾人閱讀舢舨月刊: _____

中國畫報 是一本大型月刊的畫報，內容包括描寫中國各項進步的攝影圖片與短文。長期定戶每年訂價海郵十元()

空郵卅八元()

新訂戶()

舊訂戶()

再建中國 是由中國空郵寄來之中文月刊，內容包括新中國各項不同之文章。有些文章是由外國遊客撰寫的。

每年訂價空郵十元()

新訂戶()

舊訂戶()

如欲獲知其他中國報章雜誌之訂閱方法。請填 ()

請用英文大寫書寫姓名

姓名: _____

地址: _____

市鎮: _____ 省名: _____

郵區號碼: _____

華埠昆士社區學校 缺經費將削減服務

將召開社區會議歡迎提供意見

新年的開端，一般意味著一個新希望，與奮鬥著艱難的期間，對社區學校來說，今年的新年帶來了嚴重煩惱，粉碎他們的期望。

昆士社區學校必須削減一些基本服務，因由一月底至六月三十日市長辦公廳削減基金。昆士學校和其他本埠的一些社區學校，被迫減少許多計劃與社區活動。於八月份遭受市長辦公廳突然削減基金時，損失了全年基金百分之四十六。昆士學校與市官員和市議會開數次會議和磋商，才成功地取得有限基金，支持到六月底為止。在此期間內，根本沒提出任何解釋，合乎邏輯削減理由。如果對認為削減二又二份一提議計劃有關

，就是大錯特錯，因為削減社區學校基金在二又二份一提議計劃之前

本市基金支持昆士社會學校委員會行政核心和基金計劃服務，此削減將直接影響昆士社區學校委員會，所有的活動計劃，昆士必須取得二萬六千元，才能繼續工作。面對此經濟削減危機，昆士被迫減少它的計劃時間，在某些地方不得不增加收費或解雇職員，現今游泳池和體育計劃已經削減了。簡單地說，昆士社區學校，不能保持它現在的計劃水準，雖然昆士教育計劃將繼續到六月底，但仍有一些較少嚴重問題，有關健康和這個社區前途。

敬請留意，昆士社區學校已進行了五年，有成就的教育計劃，提供托兒所，課外活動，成人英語班，輔導，娛樂活動，和在本市區青少年等計劃。昆士社區學校每天服務五百人，每週有二千五百人參觀，昆士社區學校有獨特各種項目，這使人們感到難以想像它的慢性屠宰。它位於一個綜合服務之處，是在波士頓或全美亞洲社會唯一的一社區學校。這樣可以給予社會發揮亞洲人的教育、娛樂、社會、健康和精神健康，一個大好機會。它也能提供其它社會力量，在一切事物上互相聯繫，并互相合作。不用說，現在或今日削減昆士社區學校基金，將嚴重損害這些服務系統的居民。

於十二月二十二日在華埠會經召開會議，討論當地解決辦法，但昆士社區學校須要更多社區居民鼎力支持其它服務機構和提供意見者。如果認為像昆士社區學校，如此有成就廣闊計劃的組織，遭受動搖及連根拔起，人們就可以獲得正確結論，如其它人類服務所，在今年內，也被奉獻為這個正在緊縮經濟社會之獻祭羔羊。

昆士社區學校須要大眾的支持，聽取意見，將來會有社區會議召開，歡迎踴躍參加，敬請留意，有關會議報告，除了立即削減服務外，我們須要澄清，所以社會服務是必要的，亦是華埠所不能割捨的。目前市長辦公廳祇負擔所有社區學校，包括昆士社區在內的經費開支百分之二十五，但因此我們須要敬告大家，市長根本沒履行，他在財政上支持各社區學校應有義務，導致新聞人士誤認市長大力支持各社區學校，現在請大家協助昆士社區學校，設法保留需要服務，此亦無形中支持華人社區服務。

閒話年俗

除夕團圓，享受天倫樂趣

到了

除夕那天，一切準備妥當，這真正過年先，晚間擺上「年夜飯」，老少共聚一堂，吃吃喝喝，說說笑笑，豐盛的菜餚，濃厚的親情，極盡天倫樂事。將近午夜，長輩向長輩「辭歲」，長輩給晚輩分「壓歲錢」紅包，意思是祝大家年年富足不缺錢用。

入耳是遠近的鞭炮聲，眼前是案上的紅燭放出溫馨的光芒，一家人在一起「守歲」，或玩骨牌或擲骰子，意不在賭，要大家盡情歡笑，就在歡笑聲中送走舊歲，迎來充滿希望的一年。及至天色大亮，四下裏又響起一大陣開門爆竹聲，新的一年開始了。

續下版



• 誠立郭 •

黃美雲牙醫師 加入服務行列
歡迎 陳立民 醫師

約瑟夫史密斯社區醫務中心 (JOSEPH M. SMITH COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER)

全體職員特此歡迎黃美雲牙醫師。

醫師加入本醫務中心醫療科及牙醫科為各位服務。黃美雲牙醫師現為全工駐院牙醫。陳立民醫師現於成人醫療科服務。黃醫師通曉台山話。陳立民通曉廣東話。如需要，請台位在白晝或晚上本中心之辦公時間內與他們連絡。醫務中心電話號碼是 733-0500 地址在 51 Stadium Way, Allston Mass. 02134

特 訊

BBI

本公司(紐英崙商業買賣有限公司)於元月十八日起特設華僑商業顧問部，專為僑胞辦理一切商業買賣，城埠市場調查，生意投資分析，市場特殊推銷技巧，廣告宣傳，生產控制管理等各項服務。本公司可助你的理想成為事實。如有任何商業疑問，敬請來需詢問。電話：(617) 739-2122

Business Brokers of New England Inc.

1644 Peacon St.,

Brookline Mass.

Tel: (617) 739-2122

波士頓公寓出租

位於麻省佛河 (Fall River) 市之波頓居 (Borden Place) 公寓為老人及傷殘者設有 261 家住宅單位，共分一間睡房與二間睡房兩種，符合條件之申請者可獲聯邦第八條款資金補助。公寓辦公室位於 180 S. Main St. Fall River。辦公時間週日早上 8:30 至下午 4:30，公寓現由皮巴的產務公司負責經營，如需詳情請電 673-8410 或 673-3231 詢問。

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最新 國風旅行社 貢獻

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(於廣州流花賓館門前集合出發)

★ 日期：第一團 一月十四日 第二團 二月十一日
第三團 三月十一日 第四團 四月十五日

費用包括：

- (一) 香港飛美國單程機票 (泛美航空公司)
- (二) 專人從廣州陪同到香港
- (三) 廣州至香港單程火車票
- (四) 香港一晚酒店 (雙人房間) 及兩餐
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至紐約 \$ 720

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申請親友訪美探親旅遊手續

在美親友需要準備：

- (一) 邀請親友訪美申請人中英信
- (二) 生活保證書 (Affidavit of Support Form No. 1-134)
- (三) 申請人銀行存款證明書
- (四) 雙程機票
- (五) 申請人工作證明書

在國內申請人要辦理：

- (一) 向當地公安局申請護照及入境證
- (二) 往美國駐華使館用英文填寫「非移民簽證申請書」
- (三) 準備兩張一英寸半正面免冠近照

Kuo Feng Travel and Tours

東百老匯街二號二樓 (金都戲院對面)
2 East Broadway New York NY 10038

波士頓辦事處

波士頓 216 天滿街，郵政區號 02116

電話：426-2397

444-3355

辦公時間：週日九點至五點，週末休息

亞裔電視

節目時間表

▲亞裔影集：每週日上午九時於第七號電視台（CBS）播影，由陳貴應小姐主持。

●二月一日：訪問劍橋市的一位日裔美籍戲劇作家。

●二月八日：訪問華埠美華福利會執行主任鄧女士。

●二月十五日：訪問亞美資料中心簡彼得（譯名）關於新發行之亞美影片「海豆哈他」。

▲華美心聲（原名芽菜）：第二號電視台（BPS）特別於二月二日至二月六日每日下午五時連續播出五天，內容均係華裔美童在美生長成熟之各種階段。

●二月二日：「試一試，你會喜歡的！」描寫一位年青華裔移民雖被美裔友人接納為朋友，但有時對傳統性的生活習慣、言語與他的父母仍感不安與羞愧。

●二月三日：「男孩與女孩」記述華裔少女因身為女性，在家裏負擔過多家務而感壓迫之經過。

●二月四日：「你能作甚麼給我們看？」記述羅拔時常為朋友打不平却不為自己挺身。

●二月五日：「搬來搬去」，記述一華裔少女力助她姊姊，減少她姊姊搬出家後之各種離家之感受。

●二月六日：「由此繼續成長」——「華美心聲」慶祝新年並展望將來。

『商業財務策劃座談會』

波士頓華人經濟發展協會暨斯地街信託銀行（STATE STREET BANK & TRUST）聯合主辦，以「商業財務策劃」為題的雙語座談會，已於一九八一年元月六日下午二時正假座華埠乞臣街二十號安良工商會大樓禮堂舉行，並設茶點招待，華埠商界人士共有七十餘人參加。

研討會的目的是為華埠的商業界人士講解有關商業銀行提供的財務、投資、借貸及其它各種服務。同時聯邦政府小商業管理局並派專員闡釋該署轄下的各種低息貸款。斯地街銀行的高級行政專員為此座談會作財務策劃有關的專題講授。如各位華友欲知詳情或有關疑問，請電華人經濟發展協會陳文驥先生，電話：四八二—一〇一一。

首屆亞洲農曆新年慶典

保存傳統文化交流振興社團

波士頓首屆亞洲農曆新年慶典將於二月九日星期一晚上於昆市社區學校大禮堂舉行。

該項慶典是由亞裔文化中心主辦，目的是藉此表現亞裔同胞的傳統和習俗，如傳統性舞蹈、歌謠、武術、趣劇等等。該晚演出之節目除老少咸宜之外，更為兒童們備有特別節目。

亞裔文化中心是個社區性的亞美藝術文化機構。部份資金來

有老人屋

位於 12 Peach St. Westborough 有兩個睡房之老人柏文，現時接受申請表格。租金是根據你的收入而決定。請將申請表格寄往上述地址。經費是由麻省房屋財政資助的。

所物銀行訓練班招生

所物銀行所辦的職業訓練班正在招生。主要訓練文員、會計等方面。感興趣者請前來華盛頓街 684 號華美福利會找董太詢問詳細情形。

妙勞市 Melross

如欲享受安適舒暢的退休生活，請駕臨 Fuller Levi Gould 與 Jonathan Cochrane 公寓參觀單人房與一睡房之柏文。辦公時間週日八時半至四時半，有意者請電詢 665-6334。本處由聯邦房屋都市發展部資助。

Market Mill 柏文

有 148 個一房及兩房老人柏文單位。有 82 個一房及兩房家庭柏文單位。辦公室設於：106 Middlesex St., Lowell, Mass. 電話：454-8030。由 Peabody Properties Inc 經營，由聯邦房屋及城市發展處及麻省房屋信貸機構資助。

慈幼院

(The Second Protectory) 老人及殘廢者住所一房及兩房柏文由蒙特利爾的慈善修女會贊助，有意申請者，即日請向以下機構聯絡 The Protectory Inc. 189 Maple Street Lawrence, Ma. 01841 電話：682-7575 (基金由聯邦房屋及城市發展處資助) 第八項資料單

雲特山莊住宅

雲特山莊 (Winter Valley Residence) 是專為 62 歲以上之老人與殘廢者而設的花園式柏文，位於 600 Canton Ave. Milton, Ma. 02186 租金包括泊車費、娛樂場、管理安全、水、電、煤氣及暖氣。中、低入息家庭可申請聯邦房屋都市部撥款補助。有意者請函詢空缺及索取申請單。本住宅由聯邦房屋都市部資助。

奇士同老人柏文現開始接受申請

奇士同老人柏文 (Keystone Apartments For the Elderly) 位於 151 Hallet St. Dorchester 現有一睡房及二睡房柏文開始接受申請。租金根據入息多少而定。有意者請書面按上址函索申請書。奇士同柏文由麻省房屋財政部資助，所有柏文申請者均按空位先後依次遷入。

昆安柏文生活舒適

昆安柏文 (Queen Anne's Apartment) 備有都市與鄉村生活之優點的舒適的居所：林蔭、小湖、游泳池、網球場。柏文內設有陽台與各項現代裝備。分有一、二睡房兩種柏文，租金每月最低為 380 元、不準養貓狗，如欲參觀，請於週日上午十時至下午六時，經由 53 號公路駕臨昆安柏文或電詢：335-0728

徵求托兒所教師與助教

英語幼兒托兒所現需求教師或助教來協助中英雙語幼兒教育。應徵者需具教學與幼兒訓練經驗，如通曉廣東話或台山話更佳。請將履歷表寄至波城夏利臣街 214 號交群幼兒中心。

京士林奴柏文

京士林奴柏文 (King's Lynno) 現有各種花園柏文出租，交通適中，購物方便。柏文備有網球場、游泳池、娛樂室等設備。暖氣與烹飪均用煤氣。租金每月至少為 385 元。如欲參觀，請於週日上午十時至下午六時駕車由一號公路經 Walnut 街至 O'Callahan Way 辦公處，或電：599-7312 詢問。

士雲山莊老人柏文

士雲山莊 (Savin Hill Apartments) 位於 130 Auckland St. Dorchester 柏文舖有地毯，備有公眾憩息處與娛樂室，並設有各種社會福利服務。有意者請函上址接洽。

由

CORCORAN, MULLINS, JENNISON

公司負責經營

波城華埠一九八〇年

大事一覽

- ※中華耆英會策劃之安樂居獲得聯邦貸款並於十月在二十五—三十一號伊色士街舉行動土典禮。該項樓業將改建成廿八個老人住宅單位。
- ※華美福利會、昆士社區學校議會與華區聯合舉行東南亞難胞英文班、職業訓練班與醫療服務，受益僑胞與新移民逾五百餘人。
- ※華美福利會聘請鄧李穎瑜女士為執行主任，本年董事會改選後，新主席為LINDA NING女士。
- ※星島日報開闢波士頓版，由甄雲龍先生主持波城事務，不久，市長頒發獎狀予星島日報，並定十一月一日為「星島日報日」。
- ※華人經濟發展協會人事改組，董事長、社區服務部主任等七人連續辭職，其廚師訓練班已正式結束，並購買一三一號波尤士頓街大樓改建，預計需費六百萬元，王安電腦公司將租用二至六層之舖位。另其二年前購買之電話公司舊址將改建成卅九個單位住宅。
- ※大同村大同兒童遊樂場正式啓用，華童皆悅。
- ※波城華人佈道會青年團契開創新例，舉行感恩節敬老聚餐，共有百餘人參加。
- ※紐英崙區華人社會準備第四十屆總統競選活動，於十一月初在列克桑頓舉行政見座談會。民主黨由紀以斯帖（譯名）代表，共和黨由康納德將軍夫人代表。由陳貴應女士主持，會場氣氛和諧。
- ※波城第二屆端午龍舟遊藝大會舉行成功。節目計有龍舟競賽、歌唱、民族舞蹈、功夫表演、手藝品製作等等。本屆負責聯絡主辦的團體是大波士頓區中國文化協會、兒童博物館及其他華埠團體與有關機構。
- ※波城南端警務中心社會福利與心理健康部李主任於三月辭職赴華盛頓任新職，現由林耀鴻先生接任。
- ※波城華倫頓街九十號十餘華人家庭被屋主逼遷，住客群起示威反對，經電視台播映引起波城居民之公憤。
- ※華人雙重語言教育初中部九十餘名學生未經家長同意由邁可朗基羅初中被迫轉到察爾士鎮之愛德華初中，經眾家長反對後，波城教育部當局才依規遵行家長參與諮詢的權利。
- ※全市家長諮詢委員會聘請馮甄若素女士為亞洲家長聯絡人，特別為雙語家長服務，並按期分區舉行教育研討會。
- ※舢舨月刊經費經政府支助一年後停撥，以至人手缺乏停刊四月。

本文係編者在本期出刊而輯，若有不週或遺漏，盼請來信指教。

- ※廣教學校第四十九屆畢業生二十一人於六年畢業，於昆士社區學校禮堂舉行盛大畢業典禮，共有六百多人觀禮。自本年一起，廣教學校將成為獨立團體。
- ※中華公所新選一九八一年與一九八二年之主席為陳毓璇先生、中文書記朱曉東先生、英文書記余曉禮先生、財政黃兆英先生、庶務陳郁文先生。中華公所並獲政府撥款五萬餘元作為行政主任、秘書、辦華埠報紙、解決華埠居民屋荒等各項急難。
- ※愛群中心擴張，重新改建並開啓屋街卅四號舊址。
- ※中華青年職業訓練班
波士頓華美福利會，現分辦青年職業訓練班（十六至二十歲），其宗旨是介紹移民日常生活和工作上應用的語言，以幫助他們尋求職業，或進入其他工作訓練班，較高教育為目的。
若有興趣者，請來電華美福利會梅凱虹或莫利民。
電話：四二六—八六七三，上午九時至下午四時。
課程一共五個月，從上午九時至下午三時，或上午九時至中午十二時，星期一至星期五。

商業地帶重建區計劃進入第二階段

如果商業地帶重建區計劃第二階段通過的話，華埠商店店主將可向聯邦貸款部份費用。

根據波市重建委員會代表卡洛先生表示，此階段如被投票通過，業主將可以十厘或十一厘的利息向銀行貸款。目前一般貸款之利息高達廿厘點半。

波市重建委員會的瑪斯森小姐負責主持重慶會與華埠居民間之談判。她表示此一計劃不但有助於改建商業市容，並且協助住所發展。

大波士頓區法律服務所李小姐謂市府第二次舉行公聽時祇有四十至五十人參加她關心華埠居民對此計劃不甚了解，以至於讓波市重建會作一切安排，她希望華埠多向居所的樓業發展。

華埠小市府盧君覺得華埠之中級收入家庭的增加將會決定其將來。

欲知詳情請電七二二—四三三〇〇與 CAROLE MATHESON 連絡。

華埠尚有二週

參予意見

成藥

藥劑師關冠珠
MARY QUAN

成藥是不用醫生開藥方而可以在藥房買到的藥物。大致而言

，這些藥物是用來令一些普通的病症有暫時的舒緩，例如輕微痠痛、敏感、傷風、咳嗽、不消化和便秘等等。以下是對三種普遍通用的成藥作簡短討論。這三種是：①止痛藥，②敏感、傷風和咳嗽藥，③解酸劑。

①止痛藥。阿斯匹靈、BUTERIN, ANACIN 和 TYLENOL。

都屬這一類。它們通常是用來減輕或防止由傷風、流行性感冒、神經緊張或關節炎而引起的頭痛或其他痛楚，雖然這些止痛藥已成為每家必備，但並不是對身體無害。事實上，無害的藥並不存在。每一種藥均有它治療上的功用和不良反應，或甚至中毒。它可以對人體有幫助或有害。要用藥時身體情況而定。

在止痛藥類中，用阿司匹靈不當可令胃潰瘍症亦可導致胃炎。在美國亦兒童服食阿司匹靈而產生意外中毒者極多，死亡率非常。因此，這些藥物一定要小心蓋好和緊密收藏，以免小孩順手拿到。

除止痛以外，阿斯匹靈和 TYLENOL 亦可用來減輕由傷風或感冒而引起的發燒。不過服用這些藥之後，而熱度在四十八小時之內仍不減退，應找醫生診斷。

②目前，應付敏感、傷風和咳嗽的成藥數百種，比較普通的有 STUUTABS, ACTAFED, ROB

ITUSSIN, SUDAFED 和 CORICIDIN。

這些藥的基本成份是為減輕以下的症狀：例如咽喉痕癢、打噴嚏、咳嗽和鼻部充血，這些藥的最普遍不良的效果是昏昏欲睡和口

乾。服了這種藥後，不應該駕車及運用機器，否則十分危險。

至於使用局部解除充血劑用量過多或用時過久，會予藥物失效能，這叫做回縮反應例如局部的解除充血劑用多過三至四天便會有回縮充血。

已製成的咳嗽藥物可以止咳化痰。

濕咳需要祛痰藥（治咳藥）。買咳藥之前最好先和醫生或藥劑師商量，因為配藥應視每一種咳嗽情況而定。

③解酸劑是用來減輕消化不良的症狀。例如由於飯食過量，胃酸過多，心口灼熱，或慢性胃潰瘍而引起的消化不良。

普通的解酸劑有鈣奶，MAGALOX, MYLANTA 和 TUMS。選擇之前應注意它的鈉含量。對於那些有心臟問題或高血壓而需要戒鹽的人，這十分重要。

食用解酸劑會和吸收其他藥物有所衝突，尤其是當兩者一同服用。過度服用解酸劑亦會導致便秘或肚瀉。

總結而言，用成藥時，應記着下列數點：

1. 聽取醫生或藥劑師的意見來選擇適合的成藥。

2. 小心看清楚藥盒子和藥瓶上的註明，要依照它的服用次數和份量。一件好兩件更好。這句話並不適合於用藥方面。服藥過多是十分危險的事情。

3. 假如服用成藥一段時期症狀仍不見改善（藥瓶或藥盒上多有註明這段期間的長短）應該去見醫生。

住宅單位計劃

(波士頓訊) 波城華人經濟發展協會計劃依照聯邦房屋及都市發展部第八條款申請政府補助，將華埠一所舊電話大廈改建為住宅單位。

華經會上月購得位於惡市佛街十三至廿一號舊的電話大廈，將來改建為分別有一、二、三個臥房的住宅單位，以供應低收入及中等收入家庭居住。工程將於今春開始。

華經會並根據社區發展統一撥款向市政府購得此大廈旁之空地，將美化用為休憩之所。

這住宅計劃獲聯邦經濟發展事務處撥投資基金二十萬八千元作為發展此樓宇之用。華經會亦正在向聯邦房屋及都市發展部申請房屋抵押款項。全部計劃約需二百五十萬元。

又去年初聯邦房屋部已特許華經會在該大廈裝置升降機。

消費者投訴處

× × × × ×

你最近購物是否被欺騙？

你是否因上當而感到氣憤？

如果消費額或要求賠償額是在七百五十元以下，你可以向：

SMALL CLAIM 法院投訴。其手續簡單、快捷，而且不需聘請律師出庭。

麻省公衆利益調查組每週日上午十時至下午四時正為各位服務，星期二下午一時至二時並有一位會講廣東話的顧問專門為各位華人服務。

車衣工廠女工集體投訴停薪

十二位曾經受僱於聯合車衣廠 (ASSOCIATED SPORTSWEAR)，

之華裔女工集體投訴該廠無故停薪一案已於十二月十八日在波城地方法院第一次開庭。

該衣廠經理哥倫布先生無故遲發薪金，後甚至停薪。十二位女工口頭會要求補發薪金，但毫無效果。

開庭時哥倫布先生一口否認負責發派薪金的責任，推諉於老板身上。當法官詢及老板的名字時，哥倫布先生又不發言。此案將延後再審。

中南亞青年特別計劃是什麼？

× × × × ×

中南亞青年特別計劃是速成英文和工作經歷訓練班，其宗旨是為扶助青年準備將來。訓練班是本社區為中南亞青年（十六至二十一歲）的青年設辦的，參加者會受予每星期一次的保助金。

本訓練班是美聯合社勞動局主辦三班其一的速成半工讀訓練班，其過程一共是三十個星期。負責主辦單位除華美福利會外，並有國際協會與波士頓家庭指導會。

※SPICY 供給其參加者下列服務：

(1) 英文班主題是職業英語，準備參加者進入職業訓練、中學、就業等。

(2) 指導英語閱讀、寫法或基本數學。

(3) 學習和見識美國社會風俗民化，特別是找尋職業的資料。

(4) 半工讀來增長工作經歷。

(5) 每星期一次的保助金、薪金是根據參加者的上課或工作時間，是代替福利福利救濟金。

(6) 職業指導來幫助青年選擇工作興趣和方向。

(7) 替參加者找尋職業訓練或其他學校。

※要什麼資格才可以參加呢？

報名者（要持有證件）：

(1) 定是由越南、高棉或寮國的青年難民。

(2) 定是波士頓居民。

(3) 不能同時是進入中學或其他 CETA 班。

(4) 定不能同時就業。

(5) 定只能有限度的英文基礎，因課程是為初學者而設。

※怎樣申請呢？

註冊是由一月七日開始，請到以下地址申請：

華美福利會

十八號牛津街，二樓

波士頓，麻省

電話：四二六·九四九二

百利酒家槍殺案

傳訊三人

根據警局偵探克虛文先生宣稱：波士頓地方法院已於八〇年十一月十七日正式簽署並派出三張拘捕令，傳訊三位嫌疑定期上庭應訊在百利酒家發生之槍殺案。

此三位嫌疑者姓名（也許是別名，均係譯名）為李鄧容、譚湯姆斯，與章傑琴。

此槍殺案發生在八〇年十一月四日，一位陳姓青年被槍擊，一星期後不治死亡。

麻省選民投票通過削減稅收

繼加州選民投票通過限定每年房地產稅收不得超過屋值市價之百分之一點三後，美國各州均向其效齊計劃以減輕屋主繳稅之負擔。

去年十一月麻省大選時，大部份選民均投票贊同限定麻省房地產稅收不得超過屋值市價百分之二點五。麻省是美國第一州相信在大幅稅收削減下可以繼續其省級、市級及各鄉鎮級之政府服務。

麻省的稅收多數由房地產稅方面徵收。所有之食物、衣服、工業機器在麻省均不抽納「買賣稅」。故麻省選民這項決定具有深遠的影響與後果。

大部分徵收的房地產稅在基需之各項服務：如教育、警務、消防、基本維護等為先，次之為老人服務、與其他各市鎮獨特之需要例如鐘錶與娛樂等。在通過此項限制稅收的提案後，首當其衝受到影響的不是麻省政府而是市、鄉、鎮級的地方政府機構，本刊基於此案導致各市鎮財源欠缺，本市華埠各項公衆服務亦在波及之列。故特別訪問多家華埠服務機構，收集了以下對此項削減稅收的反應。

南端社區醫務中心主任張板橋先生答覆說：「如果某項服務不屬於大眾化服務之列，其經費來源將受到影響。換句話說，以往就專門項目而獲得基金資助的服務機構將面臨困難。因為此案之通過，通貨膨脹、及目前全國性出現的保守主義將使各項社會服務機構彼此為經費而競爭。並就傳統來說，華人從未有強大的政治選舉力量（來影響任何競爭）。」

昆士社區學校執行主任余進明先生對本刊表示：「（我們是屬於波城社區學校計劃之一員），這項減稅提案將導致我們社區學校計劃的經費被部分或全部的削減。因這項削減經費的行動是反應性而非建設性的，我們需共同解決這項難題，並（同時將我們的需要轉達至麻省與市府之立法部門）使他們知道我們的急需如何。」

華美福利會執行主任鄧李女士：「此案將不會直接影響到華美福利會的服務。因為我們大部分經費來自聯邦政府再經由省府轉撥下來的。如果新總統上任後改變政策的話，華美福利會將受影響，因為目前華美同時接受『聯合道』基金與其他私人基金文助。無論如何，在經濟壓力下，其對華埠將導致重大的改變。」

華埠各項公衆服務將受影響

華埠各項公衆服務將受影響

華人青年會執行主任余宗榮先生：「因為我相信麻省的稅收系統已不能受控制，省民遲早都要繳稅（來彌補支出），故我贊同此案。對本青年會將來的人文服務，我不預料有被消除的後果。但對本會聘請員工及運用經費方面，本會將會特別嚴格謹慎。關於少年法律計劃的經費也許會被削減。我預測非牟利性質的機構在將來得要繳付類似稅金的金額。目前波市有一半（屋主）是不需繳稅之非牟利性質機構，例如醫院、學校、教會及人文服務機構等等。如果各市鎮級的地方政府不向其他財源作打算的話，其經費將面臨重大的困難。」

華人經濟發展協會助理執行主任黃先生回覆本刊詢問時表示：「在此應考慮二項因素，一是華經展會是由聯邦政府直接撥款故不會有直接影響，但我們將盡量利用省府的經費支助。本會人力發展計劃而面臨經濟困難，因為政府將挪用經費用在基需的服務上。」

第二，新任雷根總統行政方案力求削減聯邦經費，華經展會可能因此受到影響。

對華經展會影響最有力的兩個因素是一般公民對大（聯邦）政府與稅收的態度。」

市區鄰社商業發展部周喬治先生表示：「因我們此項計劃是由聯邦社區發展基金撥出經費支助，故此案將不會對我們有嚴重的影響。」

華人青年協進會主任梁素英小姐對本刊的詢問不作任何反應與答覆。

中華耆英會

自置樓業 興工改建

(波士頓訊)此間中華耆英會，現租賃君子樓，第一、二層為會址。由於參加會者，日逐漸增加，現已超過千人以上。近年來，該會擴大服務範圍，除每日供應午餐外；增設『護老中心』、『協理家務』，代辦申請『養老金』、『補助金』，會員如有疾病；備車接、送、往見醫生治療等服務。因此，辦事地方，尚嫌窄狹，所以前兩年，購置樓業一座，附近華埠、伊色士街門牌二十五至三十一號。即行向中央政府，申請取款一百三十萬元為改建費，已獲批准，將改建老人住宅二十八個單位，並裝修外貌。經於十月十四日上午十一時半舉行興工典禮。參加者，除該會職員外，計有政府機關代表、省、市級老人事務處處長、中華公所主席、僑社二十餘單位團體代表，及僑領黃高秀、陳毓璇、梅國康、陳毓禮、鄭鐵夫等共五、六十人。首由該會行政主任、梅國康夫人、伍銀寬女士，宣佈興工典禮意義後，即請董事長朱曉東致詞。演講者有中華公所主席黃鴻樞，省府老人事務處處長馬可汝，及市府級處長李保民。講畢，同赴耆英會大膳堂，敬備布斐餐招待云。

舉辦聖誕叙殮會

本埠、中華耆英會，主任梅伍銀寬、吳雷頌平女士，以耶穌誕辰將屆，特提前於十二月二十三日，舉行聖誕叙殮會。事前裝飾一番燦爛奪目。參加之耆英，約有三百人之譜。是日上午十一時，餐會開始，分兩批出餐，至下午一時，方告完竣。繼由耆老、自動報報效表演白話劇，由吳雷頌平女士編劇、訓練、導演。果然演出情節逼真，而說話亦莊諧並妙，引起觀眾哈哈大笑，掌聲雷鳴，隨即聯合唱聖誕快樂歌，曲終、人散，洵盛會也。

查中華耆英會，此次舉辦聖誕叙殮會，得蒙華埠各燒臘店東，以慈善為懷，捐出燒雞、烤鴨、火肉、叉燒等。計中華行，捐烤鴨六隻。寶石，燒雞三隻。新昌隆，火肉、赤燒、各三磅。東興隆，鼓油雞二隻。瓊華樓、聯發、各捐二隻烤鴨。另吳雷頌平、朱曉東、曹梅年優、盧余金葉、阮劉妙理、李朱氏榮、陳阮月嬌合捐金豬一隻。各位善長仁翁，以推愛及人之慨，捐出食物，以餉耆英。聞該會負責者，深為感謝云。



劍橋華人查經班詩班

君子樓醫療中心報佳音

廿二年來波士頓華人查經班的成長正如一個嬰孩的長大，內中有喜樂；愛心；期望；也有辛勞；掛心；掙扎和眼淚。查經班在一九五八年由六人的聚會及在沒有經濟基礎下，而演變成八十多人有系統的團體組織。這實非入手的作為所能達成，却是活生生地見證顯明神在這些年間對查經班的憐愛和保守。全查經班以高舉基督宣傳福音，忠於聖經一同事奉真神在宗旨。故查經班能吸引和容納來自不同背景，不同教育的人。在言語方面亦儘量使說粵語、國語、英語的人都能有歸屬感。無論操甚麼言語的人，來到查經班中我們都以弟兄姐妹來相待，切實相愛。可能查經班下次聚會就是歡迎你呢！聚會時間是每星期五晚上七時三十分。希望見到你。

聖誕節是個普世歡慶的日子，查經班的弟兄姐妹組成了一隊人數三十餘人的詩班團來去報佳音。時間是八零年十二月二十日下午五時許。一大隊人齊步向紐英倫醫療中心進發。在這裏的對像都是以病人為主，使他們在身體軟弱期間也能和我們一同紀念救主基督耶穌的誕生。繼之後便到華埠裏的君子樓去。我們的全隊分成兩組，一組由地下開始往上發展，另一組由頂樓開始從上而下並約定在八樓見面。所以九樓的老人家最有「耳福」，因能聽兩隊合唱的歌聲，雖然我們去的地方祇有兩處，但我們當日去是充滿天上的喜樂，因我們紀念救主的降生，這是神給我們最大的一份禮物。求主使我們繼續依靠祂，讓神在查經班中這家庭中得到祂當得的榮耀。最後在此代表波士頓華人查經班向大家說一聲，新年進步，身體康健。



高中華人雙語學生為增進知識

參觀各級政府機構與法庭

卅九位華人雙語裔高中學生的帶領下，華裔學生參觀了生曾於去年十二月十八日參加了由麻省教育廳資助協辦的「政治發現」課外活動。

此項計劃目的是經由實地參觀與經驗來增進學生對市、省及聯邦各級政府機構的認識。在蔡爾斯鎮高中副校長李女晤談。

部分學生並分別與參議員甘迺迪先生、波市地方法院首席法官與其他政府官員相會與晤談。

華裔家長一角

為各家長而設 歡迎投稿
馮甄若素女士

兒女是生命之延續，身為父母著對兒女之撫養及教育要求達到盡善盡美，華裔家長一直以學業為重，希望兒女能通過知識之途而步上成功之路，特別是移民家庭，父母通常忙於工作，對於兒女教育，感到有心無力，因工作時間過長，個人精神體力有限，加上言語不通，兒女在學業上遇到困難，亦無從幫助。須知道每一年齡之學童均有不同之需要，有時因精神壓力太大，父母又了解，有不少青少年因而自暴自棄，繼而誤入歧途。故此身為家長者應要特別注意。

亞洲家長提問學童車載問題

在十一月二十五日星期二，余黃小娜女士代表亞洲家長會晤波城公校校務委員珍。麥姬女士，提問有關本學年度之車載問題。出席該會議者還有教育總監甘迺迪及教育執行部長尊。曲理先生。

自九月開課以來，在各家長協助下，家長會經從馮甄若素女士收集數十宗有關車載問題之投訴，經過調查分析，交由余黃小娜女士向校務委員及有關人員報告，該會議特別強調幼稚園及小學學童之車載問題，因受影響之學童均年幼並不諳英語，故而發生意外之機會亦相繼增多。

余黃小娜女士將繼續與校務委員會商討有關車載問題之解決方法，請各家長將投訴資料郵寄全市家長諮詢議會，或致電馮女士，以便集中資料，進展情況將於亞洲家長會中向各家長報導。

深重寄望造福華埠

紐英崙中華公所

新舊職員交接

六十餘位波城社團、宗親、商業及各僑胞代表於元月二日下午一時在中華公所參加集會。

是日下午公所會議廳內鮮花數盆，紅黃綠紫，各色交豔，喜氣濃溢。是屆中文秘書朱曉東宣佈開會行禮儀後並宣稱，今日開會二個重要意義，為聚集各僑界代表慶祝新年，二為舉行新舊中華公所職員交接儀式。

上屆主席黃鴻樞先生轉交中華公所印信予新任主席陳毓璇先生收納，眾人鼓掌祝賀，閃光燈相繼而起。黃鴻樞先生並寄望各僑社團體、個人繼續多方合作，使華埠與紐英崙各僑社更加繁榮。

陳毓璇先生在其就職短詞中，除表示自一九五七年曾任主席以來之廿三年中，不僅年歲增長，經驗，能力拓展且交遊廣泛，此番目睹華埠眼前之急需，故願在手足、家人與鄉朋的協助下竭盡而為。他將對內力求團結、加強領導；對外同心，共謀僑益。並盼各位華埠僑胞社團，以挑戰性的精神來幫助他解決華埠當前之眾項難題。

繼由上屆英文秘書陳建立先生宣讀賀電六封（賀電者姓名頭銜，請閱本刊另文）。是日參加觀禮特別來賓之一，波市市議員

波士頓

開始辦理

暖氣補助金

波市華美福利會綜合服務中心與波士頓南端區社區服務中心現已開始接收波市社區行動局主辦之暖氣與租金補助申請。補助金是由聯邦政府共同撥款，其目的是協助低收入家庭解決冬季燃能及居住難題，預計今年共有一萬六千個家庭將按受此項補助。

如需詳情，請電詢華美福利會綜合服務中心董太四二六八六七三或南端區社區服務中心之陳先生二六七一七四〇〇。

後由中華民國僑務委員會委員黃高秀先生致詞，勉勵眾君同心協力完成雄志，詞畢禮成茶會。茶會時室內恭賀之聲連續不斷，眾位與會者均寄重望於此屆職員。

主席陳毓璇、中文書記朱曉東、英文書記余曉禮、財政黃兆英、庶務陳郁文。

波城國民黨分部

舉行黨員大會及總理總裁誕辰紀念

（波士頓訊）此間國民黨分部，於十月二十八日舉行全體黨員大會。並提前紀念總理與總裁誕辰。是日下午三時，開黨員大會，由朱自任司儀，主持行禮。常委黃高秀，報告黨務工作。朱禮亭任紀錄，並宣讀上次大會及委員會、列次會議議決案。財政黃鴻樞報告財務概況。公議：以現屆委員，任期將滿，應成立選舉籌備委員會，以董其事，一致通過。並討論應付僑社當前局勢，與計劃發展黨務等問題。完畢。

繼續舉行總理與總裁誕辰紀念會。行禮如儀後，由常委黃高秀致開會詞。演講者：有中華公所主席黃鴻樞及北美事務協調委員會駐紐約辦事處秘書曾慶源。禮成後，同赴京都酒家設筵歡敘。

兩處服務中心專員協助各位申請燃能補助。燃能補助金之多寡，以其個人或家庭的全年總入息，家庭所用燃能之種類，租金多少等條件而定，申請時需交證明文件。

新任中華公所主席

陳毓璇先生履歷表



陳毓璇先生現年五十一歲，出生於美國，五歲時隨同家人回廣東接受中文教育，一九四八年廣東大學一年級肄業後即返美麻省波城繼續完成高等學業，後畢業於伯達特大學。韓戰期間曾任板門店翻譯。

陳毓璇先生現為波城華埠飲食界要人，是大波士頓區內十餘家華人餐館（包括華珍酒家）之總經理。

各方賀電節錄

× × × × ×

恭賀陳毓璇先生榮膺紐英崙中華公所主席之職，中華公所迄今共收到賀電四封，賀信二封。本刊特別節錄於下：

※麻省聯邦參議院參議員甘迺迪愛德華先生賀信中文語：「：期望在將來二年中會聽聞你（任職中）的成就。」

※麻省聯邦參議院參議員桑格士保羅先生賀電中稱：「敬祝任職主席成功並深盼日後共同合作，恭喜！」

※麻省參議院議長保德威廉士先生賀電中稱：「：華埠中沒有人能像你一般代表僑社發言。根據我們過去卅年中的認識與友誼來說，我確認你是這眾信所歸職位的最適當人選。」

※麻省省長金愛德華賀電中除賀詞外並「深寄望多方成就與成功」。

※麻省副省長奧紐湯姆士三君賀電中除恭賀外，並稱「我知道你（因此職）現已成為波城華裔社區繼續重建與成長之重要領導人物，故我將盡力協助。」

※波城市長懷特劇雲先生賀信中文述及「：因為一九八一年中應允市區與其鄰近社區各項之發展，我期望與華埠社團有追求共同利益的密切關係：」

畫家的話

與中國畫家溫天羽一席談

由於鏗而不捨地執着，不斷向前途邁進，個展、聯展、揮毫、上電視，一幕連一幕苦幹下去，是炫耀？是鞭策？任你說好了！一個定律：不進則退，退則前功盡廢，進則功成，一定的，祇要功夫深，鐵杵磨成針，寫字寫畫亦一樣，無僥倖的成功，無不幸的失敗，一次不成，十次不成，一百次呢？也未必得。近道矣！老子幹它百零一，成器了。不是天才是苦心。我華人青少年，小朋友，有中國優良傳統，文化藝術向你招手！為甚麼不？有甚麼消遣好過寫字、吟詩、繪畫，通通是老大中國先聖先賢文化遺產（不是遺產）。姑且試試，學學，通了，你覺它妙，它引你改造心境，那時你呀，不再寂寞，不再空虛，拋却壞習慣，美化了生命，心中有良田福地，可耕可守。「萬物靜觀皆自得，四時佳景無人同。」春風暢、夏風涼、秋風爽、冬風凜烈、明月照積雪。不是胡謔，是文、是詩、是畫、是祖國的藝術。聯想而已，不必深究。正是文化藝術不分家。它愛你時你愛它，你本將心向明月，何不拋下塵務學學畫，工筆畫，不難通；山水畫，學從容；花鳥枝頭采繪好，五色水墨更淋漓，我今寫畫無條件，但憑將話傳出去。

王安重返波城擴展業務

華經會六百萬元

改建歷史性大樓

華人經濟發展協會於一月十九日上午十時半正式舉行記者招待會，當眾宣佈其新購之波尤士頓大廈改建計劃與預計工程進展時間表。與會參加人仕除有廿餘位電視界與報業之新聞專員外，其他尚有政府、工商業與華埠僑團代表共計九十餘人。

此項改建計劃將花費六百萬元，改建位於21波士頓街一幢具有九十四年歷史的大樓。此計劃對波市全盤市區發展計劃具有二項深遠的意義。一是租用大部分舖位之王安公司為麻省高度技能工業計劃在波市市區設廠的第二廠家（第一家為的極度電腦公司（譯音），廠所設於樂克司布瑞）。二來，此舉是波市重建紅燈地帶的先聲。

代表政府與商業在記者招待會發言者計有麻省出席聯邦國會之桑格士參議員、麻省經濟發展與人力事務局局長賈里奧先生、波士頓特市長，王安電腦公司總裁王安博士，與貸款資助改建計劃之第一國家銀行董事長曉爾先生。華經會主任梁偉廉亦在會中發表簡報。此一記者招待會由華經會董事長潘盛頓主持。

祖籍中國的王安博士宣稱，此番在波市設廠乃是王安電腦公司重返波市之舉。當一九五一年



王安公司初創時其廠址乃是設於波市市區哥倫布街。他並特別樂意扶助當地社區人力發展與增加工作機會，因此寄望此項改建與設廠計劃如期完成與圓滿成功。市長懷特先生并強調他個人認為此項改建計劃是波市市區全盤重建計劃中幾乎是最重要之一環，他認為此項計劃并表示紅燈地帶沒落的初期，依他個人估計在一年至一年半的期間內，紅燈地帶將有所改變。

桑格士議員預祝王安公司市區設廠計劃成功外，並向王安博

士他在麻省各處設廠，增加麻省居民就業機會與稅的來源特別表示謝意。他並希望儘快再次參加王安公司的設廠典禮。

第一國家銀行董事長曉爾先生

生在記者招待會上表示：華埠為波市市區幾個失業率較高社區之一，切希華經會經過此一改建計劃供給地方居民就業機會，來提高居民的消費與購買能力、工作經驗與其自尊心。他認為王安公司在這卅年來逐步擴展的過程，實為許多小型工商企業的模範。

根據華經會負責人力發展部之謝文賢君表示，整座大樓之改建計劃將分層進行。預計在本年六月間即開始施工。每層樓將有50至60個就業機會。在每一層樓之改建工程完竣後，即依次逐層搬入。華經會將會負責直接轉介符合條件的申請者予王安公司。

目前華經會并在進行申請資金的工作來準備籌辦電腦人力訓練班，結果如何將在週內分曉。

春節年會叙殮

大波城區文化協會慶祝春節將循慣例舉行年會聚餐。今年聚餐將於二月十五日晚六時半在九龍酒家舉行。餐費會員每位十八元，非會員每位廿元。

如欲購票，請寫明票數並寄支票至大波士頓區文化協會。
P.O. BOX 286 NEWTONVILLE,
MA 02160
或電九六四一二八八五詢問。

※布士頓大樓舖位已截止申請

華人經濟發展協會所計劃的布士頓大樓商場，由於申請舖位者踴躍，而舖位則有限，已於一月廿日截止受理申請書。華經會之董事會已委出七人委員會負責遴選租客，該大樓改建工程期於年底完竣。

※人力部五月開始接受王安公司工作申請

華人經濟發展協會購得的布士頓大樓，待改建完竣，王安電腦公司始能遷入。故目前無法接受工作申請。據華經會人力主任謝文賢稱，最快要待五月才開始，屆時謝主任當另作公佈。

※舊電話大樓住宅尚未接受申請

華人經濟發展協會的牛津街舊電話大樓住宅單位計劃正在進展中。但目前尚未能接受申請，待有申請日期則會公佈。

華美綜合服務中心

※二月至四月※
助君填報入息稅

華美福利會綜合服務中心

將於二月至四月期間協助各位填報入息稅。填報入息稅的服務時間表為二月至四月間每星期一與星期三（辦公時間由上午九時至五時）。屆時將酌收複印與郵費，如係長表收費三元，如係短表則收費二元。詳情請電綜合服務中心：四二六八六七三

波士中華兒女籌款不懈

緊鑼密鼓籌建五層大樓

多方善仕

續捐頤養院

多月來各方善士陸續捐贈中華頤養院建樓基金，迄今為止最大筆捐項來自波士頓永久慈善基金。這筆款項將用在初期工程測量、估價、土地測測與其它在建樓基金募集完備之前所需花費之各項用款。

上個月負責收集各方捐款的南瑞頤養院產產基金收到一筆令人感動的捐款，為紀念陳郁夫人去世，陳家子女捐贈一筆不小的款項來紀念他們的母親。

中華頤養院董事兼財務之阮陳金鳳女士表示：此舉不但具有懷念慈母的目的，尚且經此捐贈幫助中國人，鼓勵他人更具有深遠的意義。中華頤養院並在本期本刊特登謝詞。

據悉初步測則工程包括一座四層工型的大樓，此樓將備有二〇個床位與其他服務設備。因建樓費用日漸高漲與其他因素，大部份房間將為雙房，其他將為單人房。中華頤養院籌建董事會將在近日內開始籌募新院之行政主任以便在頤養院啓用前六個月上任，參與各方開展與策劃。籌建董事會將特組人事小組初擬此一入選之所需資格條件，以便日後展開大規模之募募工作。

春節未過已籌端午

龍舟遊藝請君參與

波士頓區第三屆端午龍舟競賽與遊藝表演，現在已經開始初步的籌備工作。

今年仍將在察爾斯河之海曲露天音樂台舉行。

日期經已訂為六月六日全日，去年此一聯歡會估計有上萬人參加，並由十餘個機構團體共同負責。

又波士頓區中國文化協會之湯耀武君將義務作籌辦連絡人。

此一聯歡會的目的是藉此連絡市區與郊外各個不同的亞裔團體，並共同主辦此一發揚其文化之節目。

現今籌備會正徵求協助手工藝、裝飾龍舟、舞台表演、募集基金、宣傳及其他工作之自願者。如願幫助此一富有意義的聯歡會，請與波士頓華埠小市府經理盧錫鈞連絡，電話：五四二一五九三一，或五四二一六一二五。

恭 喜 發 財

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小 啓

本刊中文版編輯甄雲龍先生因主持星島日報波士頓版工作，已無暇再兼本刊編輯，但仍協助中文打字。

自本期開始，編輯工作由余黃小娜女士負責。余女士義務協助本刊翻譯、編輯已兩年。

作者簡介

溫天羽一九七七年移民美國，定居波士頓，年來以其畫筆周旋於藝術界社交界，頗著聲譽。溫氏首次個展於七八年八月在華埠安良工商會舉行，展出作品四十三件，盛況空前，紐約星島日報於十月十九日「中國畫展」後，專文中對溫氏畫藝的評論：「溫氏作品以八大徐渭一系的意筆水墨畫為夥，懸腕懸肘，筆筆中鋒，神韻內涵，水墨淋漓，可喜的還是作者筆觸勁鍊，能融匯前人的筆法加入自己的想象，有自己面目作風……深感純粹傳統的中國水墨畫風餘韻，繼起幾人？國內如是，況是國外。」溫氏參加藝術活動頗面甚廣，如劍橋藝術協會曾為他舉辦一個藝術家過程「專題畫展」，波士頓藝術博物院邀請公開即席揮毫兩次，並安排新聞界訪問與專欄報導，第二十七及第四十四電視台先後邀請溫氏即席揮毫及接受訪問，其他藝術團體社團畫廊之聯展示範等不勝枚舉。目前溫氏除擔任林肯市 DeCordona Museum School 中國繪畫課程外並在 Braintree 開設畫廊。



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